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SALVADORANS SEEK REFUGE IN BORDERING HONDURAN COMMUNITIES

PA140219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1540 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--From 200 to 300 Salvadoran citizens daily seek refuge in communities bordering that country.

This information was supplied here today by the general directorate of immigration policy which, however, claimed to have no specific data on the actual Salvadoran immigration.

The communities bordering Honduras and El Salvador have doubled their population, some have even tripled it, as Salvadoran peasants flee from the daily fighting underway in El Salvador among leftist guerrillas, army forces and rightist groups.

Many Salvadorans entering Honduras have bullet wounds inflicted by civilians and troops in their country.

Most refugees are children, women and old men. Some young men make two trips daily, crossing at dawn into El Salvador to attend to their farms and returning at night to their families in Honduras. The Salvadoran refugees are under heavy military custody to prevent them from going further into Honduran territory.

Presently the Honduran government has not given the "status" of refugees to the Salvadorans arriving here noting, however, that it receives them in Honduran territory for humanitarian reasons.

International news reports here revealed that after several inspections of the sites where the Salvadorans are located, the United Nations assigned a specific cash fund to attend to their needs.

CSO: 3010

HONDURAN SOCIALIST PARTY BACKS PRIESTS, NUNS

PA081544 San Pedro Sula EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 17

[Advertisement: Statement by Honduran Socialist Party--words within slant-lines in capital letters]

[Text] On 19 June the priests and nuns of the diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan charged before local and international opinion that on 14 May a "massacre began at the Salvadoran hamlet of La Arada. At least two helicopters, the Salvadoran national guard, troops and the Paramilitary Nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN] fired at defenseless people. Some of the scenes of the criminal killing involved the torturing of women before they were given the coup de grace and the tossing of children into the air for target practice. The Salvadorans who crossed the river were returned by Honduran soldiers to the scene of the massacre. The genocide ended in midafternoon with a toll of at least 600 dead."

In view of the seriousness and importance of the brave charge raised by the clergy in Copan, the Socialist Party states the following:

We strenuously /condemn/ the genocidal action carried out by the repressive forces of the Salvadoran fascist junta on 14 May in the hamlet of La Arada against elderly people, women and children who were trying to escape the terror imposed by the repressive forces in the fraternal country.

/We condemn/ the inhuman action committed by the Honduran army which, forgetting the events of 1969, prevented innocent people from entering its national territory, not allowing them to cross the Sumpul River, and thereby leaving them exposed to certain death. This step turned the national army into a direct accomplice of /an action unprecedented in Central America's history./

/We condemn/ the actions of U.S. imperialism which, in view of the situation Central America is experiencing as a result of the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua and the heroic struggle being waged by the Salvadoran people, has turned Honduras into the /gendarme/ of the region. This proves that the military assistance of over 30 million Lempiras and the presence in our territory of over 40 U.S., Puerto Rican, South

Vietnamese and Dominican instructors are aimed exclusively at smothering the liberation movements in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

/We condemn/ the meetings frequently held by representatives of the general staffs of the Honduran and Salvadoran armies at various points on the border under state department instructions to speed up the signing of a peace treaty in order to intensify joint operations in the area.

/We reject/ the assertion by the military government which faithfully carrying out its mission, says that the denouncement of the sorrowful events of 14 May is only "psychological war unleashed by international conspirators against the Central American peoples and governments." We Honduran socialists will never accept such childish and baseless excuses. Clearly and expressly, the priests and nuns in Copan have contended that their purpose is not to engage in a political discussion but to interpret God's law.

/We reject/ the military government's attempt to justify this despicable attitude by trying to appear as defender of our sovereignty and territorial integrity. The socialist party argues that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nation are not defended by attacking and sending hundreds of innocent people to their death solely for seeking shelter and security in view of the situation in their country. If our "patriotic rulers" actually wish to act honorably why don't they follow an independent foreign policy line? Why do imperial envoys have to tell them what to do? Why don't they adopt a consistent position regarding the Banana Transnational, which has violated the nation's sovereignty for so many years? Why are strong measures not being taken against Texaco Caribbean, Inc., which has often placed the "patriotic government" on its knees to achieve its ends? Gentlemen of the government, our concept of sovereignty definitely differs from yours.

To conclude, the socialist party wishes to state to the workers, peasants, students and honest intellectuals of our fatherland that:

We are in solidarity with the patriotic denouncement made by the diocese of Copan because, as socialists, we feel that this action materializes the fraternity preached by Christ.

We are in solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people, which is not only an enormous stimulus but a fraternal historical commitment to make our own process advance. We are convinced that the people's victory is near and that when such time comes El Salvador will recover the right it always had of /deciding its own future./

/ "For liberation and socialism" /

/National Directorate of the Socialist Party/

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, C.A., June 1980. 1 Jul 80

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

JAMAICAN EXPORTS TO CARICOM INCREASE IN FIRST PART OF YEAR

FL111400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Non-traditional exports to CARICOM by Jamaica reached a value of U.S.\$25.3 million in the first half of this year.

Announcing this in a release Friday, Mr. Peter King, chief executive of the Jamaica National Export Corporation (JNEC) said this was 83.7 per cent increase over the same January to June period last year.

The JNEC's release went on:

"Certified exporters were largely responsible for this increase, improving their performance by 97.5 percent.

Export of building products valued US\$5 million were the highest export earners, taking over from the chemical section which were the highest earners up to May.

The rum and liqueur group remained the sector with the highest increase at 345 per cent.

Paper and packaging was the only sector showing a decline."

Mr. King, commenting on the figures, said: "This performance is more than encouraging and Jamaica's exporters deserve every tribute. Any tendency to overenthusiasm must, however, be tempered with caution.

The foreign exchange shortage is so acute that few supplies are prepared to extend credit for raw materials.

One must note however that the reasons for the increase include the ingenuity of the exporters, the flow of funds for certified exporters from the export development fund and the fact that licences issued to certified exporters last year are now showing results.

In addition the role of Jetco in exporting on behalf of many small manufacturers who on their own could never have profitably entered the overseas market must be acknowledged.

The export sector is not invulnerable he continued, for unless supplies already delivered to Jamaica are paid for they will dry up and so will our exports.

A recommitment to the concept and practice of priority treatment for certified exporters is a necessity," he concluded.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA'S VIEW OF ALADI--(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--New perspectives have been opened for Argentine trade, with the creation of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), which was recently created in Mexico to replace the Latin American Free Trade Association, International Economic Relations Secretary Alejandro Estrada said yesterday, during a press conference called in order to explain the new organization. Estrada was accompanied by the Argentine ambassador to the ALADI, Carlos Garcia Martinez, who reported that the eleven countries which took part in the meetings held in Acapulco, have created a regional integration system with a philosophy inspired by the doctrine announced by the Argentine Government in June 1979. "The main difference with the LAFTA," said Garcia Martinez, "is that the ALADI allows bilateral arrangements with countries that are not included in the association. And this new possibility, together with the open market policy of the government, creates the two basic premises which will enable Argentina to establish bilateral negotiations with all the ALADI countries," said Garcia Martinez. Estrada added that negotiations held with Uruguay, also an ALADI member, to establish a free trade zone, "clearly indicate a high degree of advance." He also said that on Monday and Tuesday he had met Mexican officials and obtained "highly productive" arrangements by which Argentina will provide Mexico with sorghum, corn, wheat and soybeans. He added that "the negotiations should be finished by the third quarter of the year." [Text] [PY062145 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 11]

CAMILION'S POLITICAL FUTURE, MID-PERONIST CONTACT ANALYZED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Jun 80 pp 8, 10

[Commentary: "The Delayed Retirement"]

[Text] A Spectacular Turnabout

After more than 4 years, the Argentine domestic situation is still going through a period in which it is possible for a civilian to have a political career while serving the military regime. One of those cases--notable, undoubtedly, because of the meager civilian participation in important official staffs--is that of Dr Oscar Camilion, our ambassador in Brasilia.

At 50 years of age, this attorney--initially a conservative and nationalist--is navigating the crest of a diplomatic and military wave that appears to have changed the history of relations between Argentina and Brazil. It is not strange, therefore, that no sooner had President Figueiredo left Buenos Aires in May than Camilion's name began to be mentioned as that of one of the politicians whose stature had grown the most in the past few years.

Let's be absolutely clear about this. No one is asserting, certainly, that the spectacular turnabout in relations between Argentina and Brazil has been the titanic work of one ambassador. Our neighbors have accepted a thorough re-statement of those relations for two reasons, essentially impersonal. One is related to Brazil's vital need to strengthen its foreign trade, and to do this, reaching an understanding with Argentina was a supreme objective. (It is estimated that the current bilateral trade account will amount to \$3 billion by year's end.) Another reason is of an internal political nature: Brazil would find its progress toward liberalizing its military regime--which it is currently doing--much more risky if Argentina did not show promise of being politically stable for a few years more. For that reason, Brazil's military leaders are betting on the Argentine military card.

But even though there is an obvious national interest on Brazil's part--and one that is reconcilable with Argentine interests--it is evident that the Argentine embassy in Brasilia has played such a strong role in the

changes brought about as to make immediately possible a general recognition of the contribution of the head of our mission in Brasilia. Nowadays, it is enough for any Argentine ambassador that a successful diplomatic mission remain unassociated with the name of the minister of economy.

Camillon's continued presence in Brasilia after his first 2 years at the embassy had been discussed by the top leaders of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), of which he has been an active member since 1957. Amidst a series of crises over the utilization of the Parana River, some of the principal spokesmen for that group felt that a politician, and consequently, his own party, could expect nothing but headaches from the embassy in Brasilia for a long time.

The desarrollistas boast about the scientific accuracy of their analyses, but in this case, the diagnosis turned out to be wrong and Camillon emerged, strengthened, even among his own fellow sympathizers.



Ambassador Camillon

Videla to Brazil

Camilion is part of a small group of men who emerged from the active ranks of several parties to become President Videla's personal representatives abroad. That happened in the fall of 1976, when--contrary to the views of the president and his most intimate friends--not a few military men preferred to delay a bit longer the incorporation of figures of a purely partisan nature.

Last May, with Figueiredo already in Argentina, Camilion felt, with good judgment, that his mission in Brazil was completed. After all, no one is willing to run the risk of seeing a diplomatic success of a magnitude rarely seen, suddenly ruined by an unforeseen dispute over the importation of garlic or some other such thing. Gracian teaches us in "The Hero" that "a noble retreat is as glorious as a gallant attack."

In fact, the office of the presidency of the nation decided that nothing would be better for relations--now on a more effusive and sincerely cordial plane than they had been in a long time--than a visit to Brasilia by Lieutenant General Videla. This was a question of a closed deal, which had surely been agreed personally with Figueiredo: Videla will visit Brazil from 19 to 22 August.

It is debatable whether or not this is the best thing. Having, in effect, discussed and negotiated everything pending between Argentina and Brazil, one would have said that the natural thing now would be to open the way for action, without exhausting the agenda of items which otherwise could be covered by whoever succeeds Videla. Of course, with Lieutenant General Viola the Army's natural candidate to succeed him, it would not be strange for Videla to have exchanged ideas with him about this. After all, the change of office in the "Casa Rosada" will take place by the end of March 1981, so whoever replaces the current president would not be able to go to Brazil for at least a year or more.

Camilion should, therefore, postpone his return to Buenos Aires at least until after September. Not only because changes in the leadership of a diplomatic mission are inadvisable when a president's visit is expected, but the excellent relations between Videla and Camilion would further preclude hastening his much-desired return.

The Desartrollista Leadership

The ambassador in Brasilia has been kept informed about two accounts that have been circulating persistently in Buenos Aires in the last few weeks: a) that he is returning to take charge of the leadership of the MID movement; b) that he will again enter the field of journalism, in which he worked at the beginning of this decade.

It is known that Mr Rogelio Frigerio laughed when he was informed in a telephone call on Friday of last week from Mr Osvaldo Cornide, powerful leader

of the Economic Federation of Buenos Aires and of the Argentine Trade Union, among other things, about how speculation was going on at his expense about the immediate fate of Camillon. Frigerio returned to Buenos Aires that weekend.

Frigerio's confidence in himself--and why not--in the leadership he shares with Frondizi, has its "raison d'etre" with regard to his fellow sympathizer in Brasilia: ever since Camillon read Michels--and perhaps taught his work in the university lecture hall--he has been convinced that the structures of leadership are irreplaceable as long as they agree with certain suppositions. In other words, Camillon has no doubt that "the first thing a person should do if he wishes to be active in politics is to respect the natural leadership."

The idea that Frigerio might retire has been circulating among civilian and military circles in recent weeks, but none of the "developmentist" leaders we consulted take it at all seriously. That idea, which would seem to agree with an objective of some circles close to power--but which is not a move that would be acceptable to the MID party--starts from the following reasoning: the desarmollistas have finally found, in Camillon, a personality that is viable with the military, which deep down is still hostile to Frigerio after more than 20 years, and the interested parties should understand this.

Naturally, Frigerio's friends reject that observation. And there is one point on which their reply is objectively convincing: they point out that Frigerio never made an issue of holding formal office, and therefore, talking of retirement, in the case of the MID, does not have even remotely the meaning it does in the case of other groups, such as with the relationship between Balbin and the UCR [Radical Civic Union].

Frigerio, in effect, holds the office of vice presidency of the MID, but his influence on Dr Frondizi's leadership and on the MID movement in general has always been exactly the same, whether he occupied offices or not.

Regarding the possibility that Dr Camillon might return to the hustle and bustle of journalism, there are well-founded reasons to say that none of his colleagues should worry: the domains in which Father Julio Newvielle's old disciple will put his aptitudes to the test belong specifically to the political genre.

On the Foreign Ministry

Having good connections, in terms of personal relations with the president and top Army chiefs, both in activity and in retirement, deemed one of our most talented diplomats by political spokesmen from the Armed Forces, and praised on more than one occasion by Admiral Massera, Camillon combines more than enough of the qualities needed to become the first civilian

foreign minister of this Process. It is not preposterous, in these terms, for his name to be mentioned persistently as that of one of the candidates to take charge of the San Martin Palace after March of 1981.

But none of the foregoing would be enough for a civilian like Canillan to enter the foreign ministry next fall. We still believe that that ministry will represent a component of indubitable value in the military negotiations, in which presidential succession will be the main topic, but not the only one to be decided between late September and early October. Right now, we do not see how the position of foreign minister could go to a civilian in less than a year, considering the complexity of that previous demand of domestic military policy.

Meanwhile, Canillan interprets the development movement as a political space within which there are different areas of influence. Perhaps he imagines that after his return to Buenos Aires, he may be in a position to establish himself in one of those areas and from there act on the hunch that for some time to come, the rhythm of national politics will be played out on two keyboards: the military and the political. Put this way, this would make necessary the task, not only of tuning, but of musical coordination. This is a role that already has interpreters among other groups, and it is one that he can play for the development movement.

Night Before Last: Dinner With the Peronists

As is obvious, the ambassador in Brasilia did not sign the recent political statement containing Dr Frondizi's April reply to a speech by the president. The aforementioned declaration was signed by 7,000 supporters. Canillan's daughter, Susana, signed the document, with all of the meaning implicit in that act.

It is an awkward matter for the "desarrollistas," because, with this declaration and a previous one entitled "From accused to accuser," about the famous Frondizi presidency petroleum contracts--they have updated what the "Prigeristas" call "the ranks of those who demonstrate real militant solidarity with the development movement." To those ranks they are adding the names of people who were willing to sign but were advised by the MID leadership not to do so, such as Gen Hector Solanas Pacheco and Mr Jose Centosella, president of the Industrial Metallurgical Laminators Center, and members of the Argentine Industrial Union's advisory committee. For the same reasons as those of Centosella, it is thought, 80 percent of the development movement's list of supporters from the management sector did not sign the document.

In addition to everything that is known publicly about this matter, we should also mention that an event was held the night before last which is destined to have significant political repercussions. Eloy Camus and Deolindo Bittel, president of the national congress and vice president of the Justicialista Party's national council, respectively, along with other Peronist leaders, gave a dinner for Dr Arturo Frondizi. The dinner did not

signify support "either for the person or the party of the former president," reliable sources told us yesterday, "but identification with the text of his reply to Videla's speech." A wire service report from the NA news agency which is published in another section of today's edition discusses this meeting with other elements of opinion.

It is known that the Peronists first proposed that the dinner be held at the home of former Peronist senator Vicente L. Saadi, but the desarrollistas discreetly suggested that it be held somewhere else. Saadi has been identified as the inspiration behind some of Peronism's principal attacks on the military government.

The meeting was finally held in the Tribunales district, at the home of an attorney who has connections with both groups. He left when the guests arrived. Whiskey was served before and after the meal, which lasted until midnight. Among the 16 dinner guests were Camus, Bittel, Saadi and Unamuno among the Peronists, and Frondizi, Frigerio, (Rogelio and Octavio), Aguirre (Francisco) and Garcia (Americo) for the development movement.

This dinner marks perhaps the point of greatest rapprochement between the leadership of the MID and the PJ [Justicialista Party] since the development movement began a serious struggle against Mrs. Peron's government.

Politics By Computer

The MID is the first political party we know of that is using a computer to classify the individual characteristics of what it considers to be its ranks. The job began by programming the computer with the names of the signers of the aforementioned political statements.

Now we will see how the machine summarizes some of the more peculiar situations, such as that of writer Ernesto Sabato, who supported the statement on the petroleum affair, but did not sign the latest one entitled "The Truth in the Face of Crisis." Or Gen Juan E. Guglielmelli, who felt inhibited about appearing with those who demonstrated solidarity with Mr Frigerio over some contracts that he personally never considered opportune, but who nonetheless supported the reprinting of the document in April in which former president Frondizi censured diverse aspects of the official administration.

According to the dictates of the computer, Sabato might publish an open letter or a story. In either case, we would read it with identical interest.

8631
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONER COMMITS SUICIDE--The suicide Thursday night of a political prisoner incarcerated in the Caseros prison was denounced yesterday by the Relatives of Missing People and Political Detainees. Eduardo Jose Schiavone who hung himself in the 13th story cell in section 1 cell of the Caseros prison on Thursday, was the fourth political detainee to have killed himself while in prison, according to the Relatives of Missing People's statement. Schiavone had been sentenced to seven years imprisonment, three of which had already been completed. Yesterday another inmate at Caseros section 1, Carlos Alberto Etchegoy, attempted suicide in his 14th floor cell and is now recovering in the prison hospital. On June 2 of this year, Rafael Francisco de Benedetti killed himself by slitting his throat in section 7 of Rawson prison; Miguel Angel Vivanco committed suicide in May in section 9 of La Plata prison by setting himself on fire with kerosene; Edgardo Domingo Guerra had earlier hung himself with a sheet in section 6 of Rawson prison the Relatives group reported. [Text] [PY132232 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Jul 80 p 9]

CSO: 3020

NEWSPAPER SEES NEW CHALLENGES FOR OUTMODED NATO

PY100321 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Jul 80 p 10

[Editorial: "A New Stage"]

[Text] The results of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's trip to the Soviet Union were inconclusive--and this should not come as a surprise to anyone. There are too many hands to be played on the European and world tables and there is no reason for the Soviet Union--which is the leading player--to lay its hand on the table. The Soviet Union can amuse itself by stimulating Schmidt's electoral ambitions or by letting him announce big news one day only to downgrade it on the next, thus creating confusion among the partners in the Atlantic alliance.

The Kremlin has the trump of really holding a bloc in its hand while the West can hardly call itself a bloc.

Among the Western partners, responses to regional or world crises depend to a large degree on their particular situation. Being an island, which gives it a position of advantage, Great Britain is in the position to respond directly as it is doing now. France, particularly after De Gaulle, developed a political sensitivity of its own (and De Gaulle should be given credit for some superb intuition of what was going to happen later). Having common borders with the East, the FRG made important economic contacts with "the other side" while nourishing the reunification dream--a fact which makes more noteworthy the loyalty to NATO shown by the Schmidt government so far.

At the same time, the policy of the Soviet bloc has attained a high degree of coordination and aggressiveness. While this Soviet policy is directed in every direction, the Western policy--as proven by the Schmidt trip--seems to be concentrated on Europe alone.

The European stage has historically been the objective of NATO which was partly created for the defense of Europe and partly as an instrument of a broader U.S. policy. Fashioned for a smaller and less complicated world, NATO fulfilled its historical role at the appropriate time. The threats looming over Europe now, however, are arising on its flanks--the "peripheral crises" which were mentioned by German analyst Reinhardt Rummel in his book "Aussen Politik" and which are capable of strangling

the entire European economy. To respond with some coherence to those "peripheral crises," the old Atlantic alliance would have to be redefined or at least adopt new consultation mechanisms.

The so-called Western bloc will never constitute a real bloc for the simple reason that its members are countries with a sense of independence and personality. This independence could be put to good use in a "division of labor" as seen by General de Gaulle's intuition. Consequently, and especially after the decline of U.S. leadership, Western Europe is today in a better position for a dialog with the Soviet Union. And also the France of Giscard can naturally move ahead the neutron bomb project, which is vitally important for the security of Europe, without causing a worldwide commotion.

But there remain the "peripheral crises" and the regional policy toward these crises is of little value. And it is in this regard that there can be a new rearrangement within the Atlantic alliance and that questions can be raised as to the duration of the dangerously weak U.S. leadership--dangerously because power can only be met with power, as it was quite correctly anticipated by the post-Maoist PRC leaders who are masters of realpolitik and the laws of power equilibrium.

CSO: 3001

PLO ALLEGEDLY TRAINING LATIN AMERICAN TERRORISTS

PY011732 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Jerusalem--In its issue which has been circulating in Israel since the day before yesterday and which will circulate in several Latin American countries beginning tomorrow, the weekly TIEMPO denounces once again that members of several organizations are being trained in Syria by the PLO, adding that among the foreign trainees "most of them are Argentines."

TIEMPO says that "the correspondent of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Israel was the first to report the presence of members of a Brazilian group, known as national liberation action, in Lebanon to purchase arms and receive military training from the PLO." Robert Moss of the LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH expanded that report later: "The number of foreigners receiving training in Al Fatah camps is growing every day and this is additional evidence of the importance of that organization as an international center of training for terrorists."

TIEMPO continues to say that "according to Moss, four West Germans and six Italians, members of the Red Army which is an offshoot of the Red Brigade, participated in training in the Jamuraia camp, south of Damascus. Four Japanese who are members of the Red Star Army, 3 ETA (Basque Liberation Army) activists, 23 Argentine Montoneros and 12 Brazilians who are members of the popular vanguard revolutionary group also received training in that camp."

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

PRESIDENT ASKED TO INVESTIGATE ATTACK ON JURIST

Investigation Requested

PY080344 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Dalmo de Abreu Dallari, a jurist and former president of the Justice and Peace Commission of the Sao Paulo Archdiocese, who was kidnaped and stabbed on 2 July--on the eve of the Pope's arrival in Sao Paulo--yesterday asked President Figueiredo to order the Justice Ministry to investigate into the attack perpetrated against him. He charged the Sao Paulo government with conniving with the criminals, whom he regarded as being from the extreme right.

After being told by Cardinal Arns about the attack perpetrated on Dallari during a luncheon held on Thursday, Pope John Paul II wanted to visit Dallari immediately but Cardinal Arns was unable to locate Dallari. Cardinal Arns believes the attack was intended to upset him because the victim is his friend.

Figueiredo Wants Attack Clarified

PY080345 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo is particularly interested in clarifying the attack perpetrated last Wednesday in Sao Paulo against jurist Dalmo de Abreu Dallari. Alexandre Garcia, the assistant press secretary of Planalto Palace has said that it is necessary to find out who would be interested in making the attack and who could take advantage of this type of aggression.

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT'S AGRARIAN POLICY--In the name of the Brazilian rural workers, the Federation of Agricultural Workers of Pernambuco State has delivered a document to Pope John Paul II expressing thanks to him for the disinterested, humanitarian aid the agricultural workers have been receiving from the church. The document states that precisely because of its support for the rural workers, the church has been looked upon in a bad light and has been misinterpreted. After rejecting the country's institutional policy, the document issued by rural leaders charges the government with persisting on maintaining an obsolete, enslaving, unjust, oppressive land tenure system. It adds that disputes over the possession of land have been aggravated as a result of the government's policy of benefiting big landowners. [Text] [PY080141 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 7 Jul 80]

WORKERS PARTY BOARD ELECTED--The National Board of Directors of the Workers Party [Partido dos Trabalhadores--PT] was elected yesterday during a meeting held on a ranch in the interior of Sao Paulo State. Luiz Inacio Da Silva, former Sao Paulo metalworkers leaders, was confirmed in the post of president; (Lidio Dutra), former leader of the Porto Alegre Bankers Union, was elected as vice president, and (Joao Bittar), president of the Campinas and Paulina Oil Workers Union, was elected as secretary general. Federal deputies Antonio Carlos Oliveira and Freitas Diniz were elected as members, thus completing the board. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

REINSTATEMENT OF PUNISHED OFFICERS--Brasilia--From a total of 1,700 civilian and military officials punished by the army, navy and aeronautic ministries through institutional and complementary acts after 1964, only 41 have been reinstated to their original branches: 29 in the aeronautics, 6 in the army and 6 in the navy. [PY281310 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Jun 80 p 16 PY]

BLACK BEAN IMPORTS--Brasilia--Approximately 35,000 tons of a total of 50,000 tons of black beans were already negotiated by the Production Financing Commission (CFP) in Chile and Argentina to supply Rio de Janeiro. According to CFP President Francisco Vilela the first shipment of black beans will probably be unloaded in Rio de Janeiro next week. It was purchased at \$650 per ton, CIF. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 80 p 18 PY]

CRUDE OIL IMPORT PRICE--Nigeria and Libya have informed Petrobras that as of today the price of crude they sell will increase by \$1.5 per barrel. The new price increase will raise Brazil's crude import bill by \$11.8 million for this year. Petrobras still maintains that the country's expenditures in crude imports for this year will remain at \$10.7 billion. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Jul 80 PY]

PETROLEUM BYPRODUCT PRICES--Brasilia, 25 Jun (AFP)--The National Petroleum Council announced here today that the price of petroleum byproducts will increase by 14.8 percent as of tomorrow. With this new increase, a liter of regular gasoline will cost 34.5 cruzeiros (about 66 cents), premium gasoline 51.8 cruzeiros (about 97 cents) and diesel oil 15 cruzeiros (about 30 cents). [PY302218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 26 Jun 80 PY]

FIRST AIRBUS ARRIVES--The first of three A-300 airbuses bought by the Cruzeiro Do Sul Airlines to fly international routes arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The airbuses were acquired at a cost of \$36 million apiece. [PY022234 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 34 PY]

CRUZEIRO DEVALUATION--Rio de Janeiro, 24 Jun (LATIN)--The Brazilian Central Bank announced today a new 1.3-percent devaluation of the cruzeiro. This is the ninth devaluation this year for a total of 23.12 percent. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2301 GMT 24 Jun 80 PY]

CBO: 3001

PLN'S AZOFEIFA DISCUSSES ELECTION PROSPECTS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Jun 80 p 9

[Interview with Hernan Azofeifa Viquez, assistant whip of the National Liberation Party (PLN), by Wilmer Morillo on "Political Wednesdays in the Republic" page; date and place not given]

[Text] As far as many people in this country are concerned, developments have shown that the National Liberation Party's political program has been more facade than substance over the last 2 years. The program will probably, in fact inevitably, undergo changes in the future.

In any case, it is not up to the PLN to take the initiative in resolving the country's problems. Is such an assertion entirely true? Some people, at least, think so.

However, the PLN forces in the Legislative Assembly could be compelled to change their attitude now that the party's own candidate intends, as he told LA REPUBLICA in an exclusive interview, to seek a broad national pact "to save peace and democracy."

The assistant whip of the green and white forces, Hernan Azofeifa Viquez, will have to bear part of the burden of these prospective negotiations.

Not a magnetic or charismatic personality, not even a skillful politician, as he himself acknowledges, the PLN's assistant congressional whip is, however, affable and from his post capable of helping to generate an atmosphere conducive to dialog that will make possible the in-depth reforms that the country currently requires. The following is our interview with him.

[Question] Is the PLN prepared to sign a multiparty pact that can save peace and democracy?

[Answer] The PLN has always been prepared, with its work teams and its ideological leanings, to preserve and strengthen Costa Rican democracy. It has always shown that it is willing to hold a democratic, inter-party dialog, to combine approaches and to define positions that can serve as a framework for those goals. Luis Alberto Monge went on record to this effect shortly after the 1978 elections. Therefore, our congressional group has always been more than willing to support government initiatives that are good for the country.

[Question] Since the PLN wants to win the elections, isn't it true, as Rodrigo Madrigal said, that it would also like to be presented with a sound government financial situation and that all of its opposition to the government's proposed tax package is just for show?

[Answer] I think that Madrigal Nieto's stance is demagogic. It is true that as of 8 May 1982 we want to see sound government finances, but in order to achieve this the Executive Branch has to enter into a period of austerity in government expenditures. When that happens, the PLN will agree to take a look at a comprehensive tax reform to cover the budget deficit. But we would gain nothing by accepting partial tax reforms that will not resolve our serious public treasury problems. We are also demanding price controls, to halt the ongoing requests for salary boosts by workers. Meanwhile, the PLN is taking a look at several tax alternatives that do not harm the country's working and productive class.

[Question] What do you think of those who feel that 2 years in the opposition have shown that the PLN's political program is more facade than substance?

[Answer] To be objective, I think that this could be the case. But to be honest, we have to realize the difficult position of the PLN forces. It has always been up to us to act as the government's monitor. Think back to the investigation of the INVU [National Institute of Housing and City Planning], where the party prevented a bad deal and saved the national economy more than 90 million colones. And now the arms transfer. Aside from its legislative duties, the party has had to monitor the government so that things are done as well as possible. In spite of everything, the party has submitted several constitutional amendments that we think are indispensable for the country's development at this historical juncture. It has also put forth good programs, such as the plan for rural industrial development and the labor sector of the economy. Unfortunately, the people running the Assembly have not shown the good will so that good bills can be duly processed.

[Question] Do you regard yourself as a skillful, magnetic and very intelligent politician?

[Answer] I consider myself one of many politicians, trying to do things as best they can, with the realization that a consensus of democratic forces is needed to move the country forward. I try to be one of them, to the utmost of my potential, which I am the first to acknowledge is very limited. I do not regard myself as a politician through-and-through, nor as an intelligent one; I am just one of the many deputies who have gotten to the Legislative Assembly. But I do feel in all sincerity that I am honest, and I can readily demonstrate this. I do not feel that I am overbearing or brimming with intelligence, and it is perhaps for this reason that I have earned the trust of my PLN colleagues.

[Question] In connection with a future national pact with the government, where do you see the source of the good people who would justify it in its totality?

[Answer] I would see that source in the form of an honest and responsible attitude on the part of those currently exercising political power, President Carazo specifically. But so far the chief executive has been disrespectful of the Assembly. He has looked down on it and said on one occasion that he did not need the Legislative Assembly to govern. Over time, he has realized his mistake. He has acted in an atypical manner for Costa Rican presidents by not accepting the valuable suggestions of former presidents. And when the person in power does not want to get down from his pedestal, a dialog is unlikely to come about. Despite everything, we believe in that dialog, because we are all in the same ship, and if it sinks, we all sink.

[Question] Do you really think that it is possible that the government and the PLN can eventually reach an agreement, in spite of their political differences?

[Answer] It is necessary. Politics must not take precedence over major national issues, one of which is promoting domestic production. That is not an exclusive stand of either the government or the PLN. We will have to listen to the views of those sectors and cull out the best ideas to put them into practice immediately. The PLN forces are not going to renounce their principles on this point.

[Question] What is the PLN's ambition as part of "this political thaw"? How does it hope to benefit from these lower temperatures?

[Answer] The PLN unquestionably hopes that the truth is established. We hope that people will realize that the political programs that were implemented in the Figueres and Oduber administrations were the ones that were best for the country. Part of the country's regression is

undoubtedly due to the fact that with a single stroke of his pen Carazo wiped out 8 years of PLN government effort, arguing that its stands were incorrect. Time has shown that although some stands were incorrect, most were not. Thus, the PLN hopes that the appropriateness of those programs is recognized, because they are the ones that have to be implemented to save the country from catastrophe.

[Question] What prescriptions does the PLN have to curb extravagant, irrational consumption, quickening social deterioration and, ultimately, the growing polarization of society?

[Answer] We will not settle for short-term measures. Thus, we are organizing the PLN's ideological congress for October, at which we will analyze the various issues that ought to be included in the party's government platform. At the congress we will take into account the country's socioeconomic and political realities and make plans for the ensuing 6 years. We will make several tax recommendations for the short-term. In economic matters, we will insist that at least 70 percent of bank loans be channeled to production sectors.

[Question] How do you think that the country's problems can be resolved: through major national debates in the Congress or through more action?

[Answer] Major debates in the Assembly do not resolve all of the country's problems, although, to be sure, the Assembly, because of its makeup, does offer solutions and set guidelines for resolving the country's problems. We do not have a monopoly on power and knowledge, and therefore, in order for those debates to be as effective as possible, they must be based on the rest of national public opinion.

[Question] How do you view the outlook for Unity? Do you think that the struggle among presidential hopefuls will help to normalize the country's situation, which is what we are after?

[Answer] I view it as troublesome, and I say this with concern. The country must have strong democratic parties. The breakup of a party hurts the country and its democracy. Objectively speaking, Unity is going through a crisis, which is to be expected, I would say, since it is a coalition of parties. It will be hard for them to reach a consensus, and I fear that Unity's convention will wind up splitting them or knocking them about harshly. The party's cohesiveness over the first few days has eroded. We can see these differences in the resignation of the head of the Ramon Aguilar Facio faction.

[Question] Lastly, who would you say has the best chance to win at the Unity convention?

[Answer] Every day that I travel around the country I become more convinced that the current foreign minister will win at the convention, if he decides to submit his name as a candidate for nomination. He has a majority backing of deputies, leaders and followers. He is a very significant proselytizing force. We should recall that Monge, with the support of a large number of deputies, succeeded in turning the convention in his favor.

Now then, looking at the matter from an objective standpoint, we have to recognize that he proposed his candidacy from the Foreign Relations Ministry. Perhaps he is not making direct use of the ministry, but he is of certain actions. The very fact that he is a minister gives him an advantage. It has helped him, as it is helping the minister of public works, Rodolfo Mendez Mata, who has sprung into action.

8743

CBO: 3010

TOTAL INDOCTRINATION OF PEOPLE SEEN AS VICTORY TARGET

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Jun 80 pp 10-13

[Article by Col Erij Korotkov and Capt Leonel Corrin: "Convincing Means Winning"]

[Text] We were recently asked this question: Could it be said that a man is totally convinced of something even if he is not yet capable of explaining that phenomenon in a documented fashion? An even more complex question has also been put to us: Could it be said that a comrade has profound politico-ideological convictions when he is capable of explaining the phenomena that take place?

We frequently ask ourselves both of these questions. We daily wonder: How is one to form deep convictions in young people? In this article, we shall try to answer these complex concerns.

The decisive role of ideology, of politicoideological convictions in men, in order that they might be able to confront the complex tasks of building and defending the new society, was well argued by the classics of Marxism-Leninism and reaffirmed on more than one occasion by the main leaders of our party and state.

Today, this problem is even more current because of a series of causes, including the following:

1 — Since the tasks of the construction of the armed defense of society are increasingly complex, it becomes necessary to increase the role of the masses in them and consequently, the latter's political awareness. In this undertaking, the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] play an important role, since it is not only a means of defense against external enemies, but rather, an authentic school for young people.

2 — Recent years have been characterized by a sharpening of the ideological struggle. The target in this struggle is basically young people, with their ways of thinking, feelings, tendencies, states of mind and social relations.

We have spared no efforts or means in trying to penetrate, in our society, the consumer way of life and the false bourgeois slogans about man's freedom. Such propaganda may have an effect on some individuals if measures are not taken with respect to their political and ideological education.

3 -- The current interest in this problem also results from a whole series of peculiarities of social development itself. Men are not born with pre-established ideas and convictions, not even in cases in which the parents possess a wealth of ideological convictions. It is erroneous to presume that the establishment of social relations of production and a Marxist-Leninist ideology in the country will alone form the new man.

Every generation requires its own paths for the formation of a political conscience and ideological convictions. The perception of communist ideas by the younger generations is substantially different from that which preceded them, since the social conditions are different.

Today, for example, adolescents come to our units without having experienced the griefs of capitalist society. They have only heard of them from the tales of their parents. The lack of such a background may create specific difficulties and contradictions in the evaluation of a series of social phenomena.

The foregoing leads us to conclude that the system of political and ideological education, both in society in general and in the FAR in particular, must be scientifically thought out and actively aggressive.

4 -- The formation of political maturity and ideological convictions are closely linked to the new requirements of contemporary war and the growing role played in it by moral factors. As our commander in chief has said: "...In combat, man is decisive. In combat, moral factors are decisive. In combat, man's morals are what decide the outcome."

The causes mentioned and others besides show why the political and ideological training of young soldiers is one of the fundamental directions of work in the FAR.

The communist ideological conviction is man's profound faith in the correctness of his ideas, in the invincible force of the latter, in a solid trust in and understanding of the creativity of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. This faith does not emerge by itself as a result of social transformations. Rather, it must be created day after day, based on the social experience of men and making the most of the psychological conditions for the formation of these qualities.

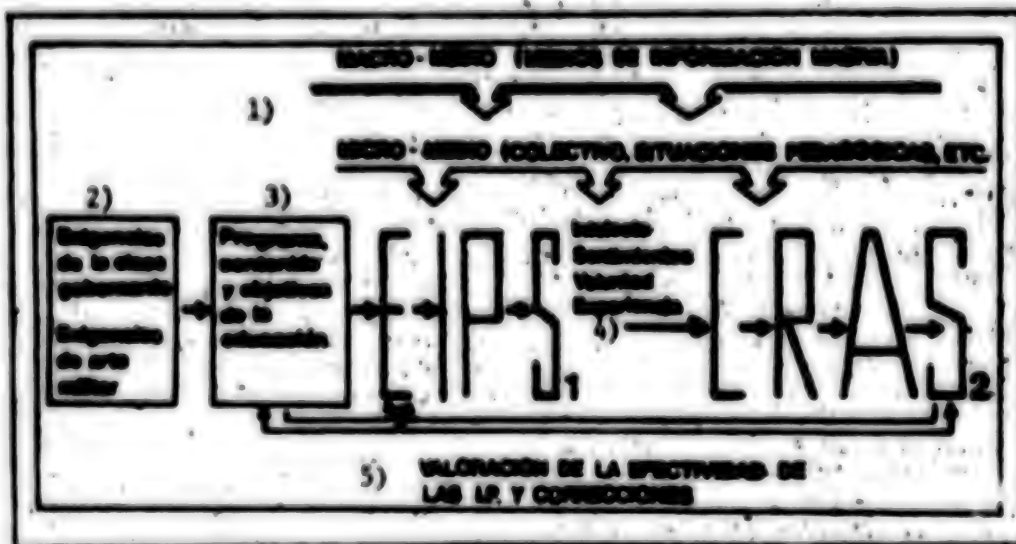
The content, principles and methods of any form of education are determined by the interests of the ruling class, its policies and ideology. Under the conditions existing in the FAR, they are also related to the requirements of military science.

Practice shows that in order to achieve the objectives of education, they must be boiled down, taking into account various elements characterizing the students such as: age, social background, level of instruction, material conditions under which education takes place, and so on.

In this way, the first step in the formation of deep ideological convictions is the precise establishment of educational objectives. Their achievement presumes the existence of highly trained educators. In the FAR, that task belongs to: the command at the different levels, substitutes for political work, the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and the UJC [Union of Young Communists], which on the whole organize the entire system of pedagogical influence needed for education. Such a system must handle three mutually related tasks: 1) providing the necessary political knowledge; 2) creating positive relationships for their perception; and 3) urging men toward the active expression of their ideas in practice.

Consequently, pedagogical influence should take in all spheres of knowledge: intellectual, emotional and volitional.

The general effect of these influences depends on the strength and systematic way in which they are exercised, both directly, through the educators themselves, and indirectly, through educational influence stemming from the environment. All the foregoing can be represented graphically as follows:



- Key:
1. Macro-Media (mass information media)
Micro-Media (collective, pedagogical situations, and so on)
 2. Requirements of the ruling class, requirements of military science
 3. Program, content and objectives of education
 4. Intellect, feelings, will, experience
 5. Making the most of the effectiveness of the IP's and corrections

In the preceding graph, E = system of educators; IP = pedagogical influences; S1 = initial personality of the soldier; C = knowledge; R = relations; A = activity; and S2 = personality resulting from pedagogical influences.

In this complex process, the central role is played by educators. It is precisely this element that is capable of excluding improvisation and giving the process a channeled and guided nature.

Educators are those entrusted with the task of preparing pedagogical influences, making the most of the individual characteristics of the young people and of existing conditions. They must make the work done as effective as possible and if necessary, introduce corrections -- that is, find the most productive means of exercising influence on personality. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to have specific criteria or indicators to show the level of formation of convictions in subjects.

Both in educational theory and practice, there are different ways in which to determine the level of development achieved by political and ideological awareness.

One such method distinguishes three basic levels of political maturity and ideological awareness:

First level: political culture. Second level: political awareness, in other words, when knowledge and ideas determine conduct, turning into his concepts and express his relationships with the world. Third level: ideological conviction, appearing when the individual reaffirms a profound and unshakable faith in the correctness of communist ideas and the need to fight to make them a reality.

Naturally, the separation of these levels of ideological maturity does not mean that they come about in this precise order. In practice, the process of education takes place within a complex dialectical interrelationship of all elements mentioned.

Knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, of the policies of our party and state, is the first step in the ideological maturity of young people. But already at this level, the acquisition of theoretical knowledge must be accompanied by positive emotional attachments to these ideas.

A large role is played here by the way in which educators impart the content of information -- that is, the expression of emotion, clarity and newness.

Unfortunately, there are still cases in which information is transmitted without the proper feelings and positive relationships. In these cases, knowledge is of a formal nature. Young people can even receive good marks in their political classes, but their knowledge is knowledge for knowledge's

sake. In such individuals, as V. I. Lenin said, convictions are often as deep as the tip of the tongue.

The step from political culture to the second level, that of communist awareness, takes place when there appears the tendency, the need to think and act in a specific way, in keeping with perceived ideas.

Communist awareness is the union between words and deeds. Positive relationships with ideas, caused by a whole series of factors, act as a powerful incentive in man's conduct.

The highest level of communist ideology is the communist conviction that is formed on the basis of the unity of communist awareness and the positive experience of the ideas of social practice.

The process of mastering political knowledge, their transformation into an ideological conviction, is dialectically contradictory. This is based on a whole series of internal and external psychological causes.

Among the external causes are: the complex nature and great volume of social knowledge acting as a basis of political culture and ideological convictions; the work of the bourgeois ideologists and their propaganda campaigns aimed at our society and directed toward making the false attributes of the capitalist consumer society as attractive as possible; expansion of channels of information of the bourgeois propaganda machine (radio, cinema, television, tourism, and so on); the existence of certain economic limitations in this phase of the construction of socialist society; and the emergence of new generations into active social life without sufficient class consciousness.

We might include the following among internal psychological causes making this process dialectically contradictory:

Young people are endowed with inexhaustible energy for seeking what is new. This quality is manifested in the political sphere. Young people are highly sensitive to political events and try to understand the most complex phenomena. However, they have certain limitations regarding their social experience and insufficient political and social maturity frequently leading them to go astray in the analysis of certain phenomena.

A young person is like a sponge that absorbs everything seen, heard and read, but once again, inadequate social background and the lack of stable concepts mean that the most diverse ideas may coexist in the young mind.

Other internal psychological causes have to do with the very contradictions of the cognitive process. In the process of individual development, criteria, tendencies, convictions are gradually formed which, in the mind, turn into stereotypes that to a certain degree hinder the assimilation of new ideas. The so-called law of co-participation goes into effect, based on

which relationships with ideas that already occupy a place in the mind are more positive than with those that come later and have to take the place of the first.

Giving way to new ideas is only done through effort and a great expenditure of energy. Man frequently and sometimes unconsciously flees from the task. Strong stimuli capable of solving these contradictions are needed.

All political information transmitted must have a profound content and come in a clear and emotional form because, as Marti said, "Men need someone to put compassion in their heart, tears in their eyes, someone who will do them the supreme favor of making them feel generous."

As we have seen, the process of forming deep ideological convictions in the individual is not an easy one, but rather, filled with countless contradictions and complexities. In order to complete the task, it is not enough to provide knowledge. One has to create positive relationships and, what is even more fundamental, attain the maximum possible social activity in young people.

Without this practice, theoretical knowledge about Marxism-Leninism, on the policies of our party and state, will never be transformed into political and ideological convictions.

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CSO: 3010

'JUVENTUD REBELDE' REPORTS ON U.S. ANTIBLOCKADE COMMITTEE

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Eduardo Vergara]

[Text] It was announced recently that a committee will be formed in the United States to oppose the blockade against Cuba. It will be sponsored by a group of American organizations. Sandra Levisson, executive director of the Center for Cuban Studies in New York, answered the questions put to her by JUVENTUD REBELDE, concerning the concept of solidarity and other topics.

"In the first place," says Sandra, "we are facing a rather difficult situation because the mass media are closed to us in our solidarity effort. Moreover, for various reasons, sometimes we do not have all the necessary information at the moment we need it.

"To give you an example, I will tell you an anecdote: At the onset of the situation that arose in the Peruvian Embassy and the U.S. Interests Section, a television network asked me to participate in a program.

"I asked who else would be present, and it turned out there would be a Cuban reactionary living in the United States, and another person expressly favoring counter-revolution. I was not afraid to confront these people publicly, but that night I really couldn't go (we were putting on an activity at the Center). Besides, it didn't seem right for me to appear instead of another person.

"Finally a political science professor from the University of Maryland participated. But you know what they were looking for. . ."

Another example: "Our solidarity effort includes, among other things, constant communication with the mass media. Given the present situation, I called the NEW YORK TIMES and asked them how it was possible that they were only printing one point of view: that of the campaign against Cuba. They told me they were interested in obtaining other material, so I gave them some, but they haven't printed it yet. . .

"Except for the letter they printed from Marifeli Perez Stable and 14 other Cubans, to this date they have not provided space for this type of approach to the Cuban situation. I sent a letter to NEWSWEEK and they published a small part of it, the part that logically coincided with the magazine's interests. The rest, in which I say what is really happening in Cuba, was cut out."

She continues along that line: "Whatever constituted a direct attack on them, they cut out. I told them, 'You claim that 10,000 Cubans are "voting" with their feet.' I asked them, 'Why don't you say anything about the 10 million people who are also voting with their feet in marches in front of the Peruvian Embassy, the U.S. Interests Section and the rest of the country?'

"So far they have not printed a single photograph of the demonstrations that were held here, even though they have taken millions of pictures of the refugees in the boats, of the people sleeping in the Peruvian Embassy, cartoons, etc. That is more or less how we stand with the print media.

"Now, I believe that our task is to reach the people who work in communications, the professionals, the universities. We have already planned a public meeting whose topic will be "What Is Really Happening in Cuba?" It will be held on 19 June.

"For that purpose I have a series of updated materials. We will rely on people who have been here--not necessarily leftists--as well as some journalists. They will be able to tell what they have actually seen. We have also published CUBA UPTODATE, whose current issue came out unusually fast considering our capabilities.

"Our publication's readers are people who have already shown an interest. They are students, journalists, university professors, people who are able to communicate with a lot of other people.

"Last November we had a conference on Cuba. In April 1981 we will have a big conference, and this November we will hold another conference on the topic of "Education in Cuba." It will take place in Boston, and will be attended by professors from Harvard and other universities.

"I really see a big surge forward in our work; in any field possible we are lending our support so that more can be learned about Cuba. Of course, we will rise up along with other organizations to break the blockade against Cuba, by working through the committee whose creation we have announced."

Blockade

Sandra explains the possibility of expanding the solidarity effort by using the blockade as a focal point.

"The idea of the blockade can reach the masses in the United States, because within that theme we can talk in a very broad context about peace, the

situation in the Caribbean, relations between Latin America and the United States; we can talk about Central America, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Puerto Rico, and we can also mention the economic problems facing the American people right now.

"One of the things we must do is explain to the American public that the blockade also affects them; it does not help them. People think that immigration to the United States from other countries hurts Americans.

"We must make them understand--not an easy task--that this is not true. The U.S. Government and all the multinationals are the ones who are really hurting them. The culprit is not Cuba, which is a small country. We must explain that the real causes are unemployment, inflation, etc. That will get them where they live, because these are daily problems in the lives of my people."

Most Say No

We talked about the evident reluctance of the American people to take in and make room for the antisocials who prefer that society. "A poll," says Sandra, "taken by ~~NEWSWEEK~~ reveals that 46 percent of those interviewed claim they do not want to take them in. That will be a real shock to them.

"They are going to realize that there are serious problems now in the United States, and that it isn't the way it was at the beginning of the Revolution. The American people, aside from the economic problems, also are experiencing an increasingly evident frustration. The racial problems we have seen in recent times are an indication of that."

The executive director of the Center for Cuban Studies in New York concludes the interview by predicting that that city is going to witness serious rioting because of the racism that prevails there under the auspices of Mayor Edward Koch. This reinforces the opinion of political observers, who agree that there will be a long, hot summer, "because in the United States people live to survive."

8926

CSO: 3010

PLAYA GIRON VICTORY MEDAL TO REVOLUTIONARILY PRINCIPLED CITIZENS, ALIENS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Havana (AIN)--The commemorative "Playa Giron Victory" medal was established by Decree-Law No 30, dated 10 December 1979, to be awarded next year on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the event, to Cuban citizens who, as combat unit members took part in an outstanding manner in the combat actions in the battle of Playa Giron against the mercenary invasion of April 1961 and who also have maintained an exemplary and consistent revolutionarily principled attitude.

The medal can also be awarded to other citizens, both Cuban and alien who, by their active participation directly contributed to the victory and who also have maintained an exemplary and consistent revolutionarily principled attitude.

Citizens now in civil life and those who feel that they meet the requirements to be awarded the medal should contact the military directorates of the People's Government in their neighborhood on or after 10 July of this year in order to receive information on the procedures to be followed.

Citizens serving in government work or study missions abroad and who return to the country after 10 July 1980, should contact their corresponding Military Committees to make the necessary arrangements.

The Council of State approved on 12 December 1979 the regulations applying to the medal which set forth the recipients, the description of the decoration, the rights and duties of the recipients, the causes for suspension, the use of the medal and the ribbon representing it, as well as the ultimate repository of the medal in case of the death of the recipient.

CSO: 3010

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE SWORN BY PINAR DEL RIO TERRITORIAL MILITIA

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Pinar del Rio--Members of the Territorial Militia in four Pinar del Rio municipalities swore allegiance to the flag in Mangos de Roque during a ceremony at this historic national monument.

Mantua, Sandino, Guane and Minas de Matahanbre were selected to activate in an experimental form this new force for the defense of the interests of the Cuban Revolution, which will be made applicable to the rest of the 14 municipalities after 26 July 1980.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Maj Carlos Gonzalez Hernandez, troop commander, accompanied the official reviewing officer, Orlando Lugo Fonte, member of the executive bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, presiding officer of the Provincial People's Government Assembly and commanding officer of the Territorial Militia at that level.

After the oath of allegiance was signed by the militiamen, Lugo Fonte said in closing remarks that the activation process for the new armed force of the people attests to the energy, enthusiasm and readiness of Cubans to defend the conquests of the socialist fatherland.

He singled out the fact that five battalions of men and four companies of women took the oath, but that there are sufficient forces in Vueltaabajo to multiply these figures as many times as necessary.

Officiating at the event were Jaime Crombet, member of the Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Party in Pinar del Rio, Brig Gen Samuel Rodiles, chief of staff of the Western Army, and leaders of political and government organizations.

CSO: 3010

TERRITORIAL MILITIA ORGANIZING COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN CAMAGUEY

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] The provincial committee charged with the organization of the Territorial Militia (MTT) in Camaguey was officially presented last night at a meeting chaired by Juan Antonio Bravo Mendez, member of the provincial bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and presiding officer of the Provincial People's Government Assembly.

Lt Col Rodolfo Cervantes, chief of staff of the Camaguey Army Corps introduced the members of the committee and its chairman, Col Gerardo Cabrales. Seven other officers are committee members. Cervantes said that the MTT will be activated in the shortest possible time and will be well organized.

Lt Col Jose R. Ricardo, chief of civil defense of the Eastern Army gave a detailed explanation of requirements for induction and of the organization of the MTT, as well as the missions to be entrusted to the force.

Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Interior Ministry, the Military Committee and the Civil Defense.

CSO: 3010

REBEL ARMY VETERANS EAGER TO JOIN TERRITORIAL MILITIA

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Workers as well as members of mass organizations in Santiago de Cuba continue to express their readiness to join the Territorial Militia as soon as this is feasible.

Veterans of the Rebel Army living in Santiago de Cuba wrote to the provincial committee of the Communist Party of Cuba to express their staunch resolution to enlist in the militia units.

They said that they are aware of their sacred duty to defend the fatherland and the conquests of the Cuban Socialist Revolution and once again they answer: "Present" in abidance with the proposal made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on May Day.

Moreover, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution in the Sierra Maestra have voiced similar willingness, adding that the mountains, at a time past site of glorious battles for freedom, shall never be taken by the enemy and shall follow the example set by combat soldier Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, a native of the area, who fell in the performance of his duty at the Peruvian Embassy.

Workers of all other sectors have expressed their determination, through their trade unions, to join the Territorial Militia and be worthy troopers in the defense of the Cuban Revolution's conquests.

Other members of the Cuban Federation of Women and of student federations of the junior and high school level are ready to enlist in the MTT and to perform all the missions and abide by all the guidance imparted to them.

CSO: 3010

MORALE-BUILDING EFFORTS PRIORITIZED IN FIELD MANEUVERS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Jun 80 pp 4-7

[Article by Lesmes La Rosa: "The Western Army in the Field"]

[Text] Let us begin with the report by 1st Lt Melquiades Diaz Borrego:

"One of the problems scheduled for this field exercise was the construction of the Lenin-Martí Room. We found that the tent set aside for this purpose was rather small but nobody just stood around with their arms crossed. During the reconnaissance of the area we saw that there was an abundance of bamboo stands. That made us think and we put our initiative to work.

"Let us build the room by using bamboo! That was the decision and this is what was proposed by Pvts Francisco Verdecia, Alfonso Goulet, and Oscar Izquierdo. What you see here was built over a period of 4 days with all of them participating."

The officer's report was given in a sturdy and home-made structure. Inside, a group of fighting men attended a conference. In keeping with field conditions, the installation had all of the usual facilities.

But we are not talking here only about the Lenin-Martí Room. This military unit in the Western Army is getting ready to conduct big maneuvers. And one priority assignment for the small units was to improve the living conditions in the field. The class demonstrations given several days before departure for the field were very helpful in this respect.

This entire positive effort has benefitted from a heavy dose of initiative and teamwork.

Now, there are many things that do not constitute cause for astonishment. For example, when we visited a small rocket artillery unit, several servicemen were using their spare time playing a game of dominoes, while others were enjoying listening to some songs presented by a soldier who simply would not leave one inseparable companion--his guitar.

There was no need for any great knowledge in cabinetmaking. All that was needed was initiative, some symmetrically cut boards and a little bit of good will and hard work. Pretty soon, the personnel were able to play several games of dominoes, using the facilities available in the club here.

In creating conditions such as these, one can contribute to the better development of field training which is fundamental for maintaining a high level of combat training and readiness. This was also the direction in which efforts were concentrated, with their subsequent results, such as the study area for communications personnel who, for their classroom sessions, no longer have to sit on the first rock they can find but now have their own benches which they themselves built. In spite of their simplicity, they provide more comfort and contribute to the better organization and uniformity of instruction.

In a small field artillery unit, creative initiative was generalized and practical action among other installations resulted in a field range for firing practice and a separate mess hall under a leafy silk-cotton tree, built of palm trunks.

Some of the rooms where weapons are kept look as if they are permanent installations

Sports and physical culture have also been moved out into the field. And when it comes to mentioning some outstanding achievements in this respect, we must single out the tankers. In addition to participating in various assignments aimed at improving living conditions, they concentrated their efforts on putting together a gymnasium.

After putting in a full day's work in terms of combat and political training, the soldier has various options when it comes to occupying his spare time: games, television, reading books, or watching movies. And then there are also the rather pleasant "dance" programs because, in getting together with the female federation members in the particular locality, one can express the message of brotherhood and joy of the revolutionary women with respect to our servicemen.

Training is being stepped up, living conditions in the field are being improved, and all of this adds up to the expression of the moral strength deriving from a pledge: to achieve the grade of "good" in the maneuvers to be held shortly.

5058

CSO: 3010

IDEOLOGICAL BUTTRESSING OF SOLDIERS, FAR WORKERS STRESSED

At FAR Academy

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Jun 80 pp 10-11

[Article by Eliseo Alberto: "The Road Covered and To Be Covered"]

[Text] The Fourth Conference of the Party at the General "Maximo Gomez" FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Academy for quite a few reasons was the most important meeting of communists at this high-level military study center. If one had to pick a term that would objectively describe the intensive party work accomplished, perhaps the vast majority of the 149 delegates attending would select the adjective "analytical" and there would be no shortage of those who would quickly add that the analysis of problems debated revolved around the consistent exercise of criticism and self-criticism. Calm and courageous reflection on the party's work undoubtedly made the Fourth Conference a point of departure.

In closing the meeting, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, and member, Central Committee, PCC [Communist Party of Cuba], paid tribute to the good work done by the Academy in recent years and emphasized the following in this respect: "There is no important event within the FAR nor anywhere in the country in which the academy did not have an outstanding mission." In his speech, he congratulated the conference participants, those who made it possible for the conference to be held, the individuals who were elected there as full and alternate members of the new Party Commission Attached to the Political Section, and the four militants selected as delegates of the unit's communists to the Second Party Congress.

The fundamental objective of the Fourth Conference was to submit to the delegates, for their consideration, the work done by the party organizations with a view to complying with the pledges and resolutions adopted at the First Congress of the PCC, the documents that provide the guidelines for the political work and for party activities, as well as the instructions and directives issued by the political organizations and the high command.

Debates on the work objectives to be proposed to the party during the period between this conference and the next conference will be of special importance. Other matters of interest on the agenda involved the discussion and passage of the report of the PCC Commission Attached to the Political Section and the democratic election of the unit's delegates to the Second Congress.

The aspect of internal organization life, reflected in the central report with a high level of critical spirit, motivated some well-placed remarks from those present. It was indeed stimulating to see how the Fourth Conference was not confined to listing the shortcomings detected but rather preferred to detail the causes of these shortcomings and to contribute valuable suggestions for their elimination, pointing out not only those responsible for their errors but also those charged with their correction.

The teaching effort as such turned into an interesting point of comparison. The FAR Academy during these years worked systematically to raise the requirements for the scientific development of the instruction process, with the intention of making sure that graduates will be better trained and will be able efficiently to accomplish their duties. The delegates to the Fourth Conference in this respect stressed the close relationship between instructor and student, the conduct of interesting scientific research projects, the development and perfection of the material study base, and the role played by socialist competition at this teaching center.

Among the work objectives for the next period, unanimously approved by the delegates, we have the need for continuing to improve the work of the methodological classes, the seminars, and the experience exchange meetings.

The conferences are higher organs of the party and in practice express the observation of the Leninist organizational principles. On the other hand, they create and maintain collective habits and discipline among the membership, they develop the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, thus increasing the influence of the party on essential issues of activities among the troops. It was said that training and the conduct of these conferences do not constitute an end in themselves but rather a means in the party's work.

The Fourth Conference of the PCC at the FAR Academy is a good example of this.

Specific measures aimed at guaranteeing the unit's combat readiness and an increase in work efficiency and productivity during each working day sprang from the remarks of the delegates and were accepted, among other things; this was the materialization, in practice, of the participation of the party members and membership applicants in the party's decisions and activities.

In analyzing the work of the Political Section and the party organizations, main emphasis was placed on compliance with the theses, resolutions, and pledges of the First Congress of the Party, the strengthening of its internal life and the application of the guiding documents of the organization; an improvement was also reported in the methods and working style of the Political Section.

The shortcomings indicated in the central report, which was debated during the meeting, were counterbalanced by future work objectives which are aimed at the perfection of work connected with unit growth, the need for continuing to work toward advanced military, political, and cultural skills among the membership, and to step up the training of commanders, officers, sergeants, enlisted men, and civilian workers in the fight against distinct manifestations of ideological subversion.

Other topics taken up on the agenda included the problems of the care, preservation, and maintenance of equipment; combat readiness and training; military (labor) discipline, material and living conditions; and the people's government.

The Fourth Conference of the PCC at the "General Maximo Gomez" FAR Academy represents a formidable opportunity for proving the dedication to party work within the framework of deliberate and immediate action and exemplified the strength of our political vanguard in the defense of our gains and the irrespressible construction of socialism. By virtue of the most important party meeting in this center of higher studies, the militants are familiarized with and will embark upon the road they must yet travel.

At FAR Industrial Enterprise

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 15 Jun 80 pp 12-13

[Article by P. E. Cabrera: "First Party Conference"]

[Text] The First Party Conference at the "Emilio Barcenas Pier" Military Industrial Enterprise had the objective of reporting to the membership and presenting a review on how the pledges and resolutions of the First Party Congress, Political Bureau and Secretariat, the plenums of the Central Committee, the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the minister of the FAR, and the directives and instructions from the Central Political Directorate of the FAR and the Higher Organization were carried out.

The event, which was held in the auditorium of that EMI [Military Industrial Enterprise] on 7 June, was attended by Col Manuel Penado Casanova, first deputy chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR; it coled Jose Cuellar Molina, Victor Bernal Leon, and Marcos A. Rodriguez Aramburo; Maj Osvaldo Diaz Bravo; Capt Nelson Sanchez Ramirez; Lt Jesus Taboada; commanders, officers, and civilian supervisors at this EMI and invited guests.

The central report, which was later on submitted to analysis and discussion by the membership attending the conference, was a document which, in addition to presenting a detailed picture of political and production activities at the enterprise, concentrated on the aspects taken up from a profoundly critical angle. It did not just single out the successes achieved but also pointed up the shortcomings and difficulties encountered in the work.

During the discussion following the reading of the report, one could detect the concern of the membership and one could see how their activities were involved in any task carried out at this EMI.

An example of this is contained in the report which notes that, over these past 2 years, the enterprise worked hard to make sure that the plans of the Political Section and those of the party organizations would assure execution of the tasks assigned to the enterprise by the High Command, "with each work plan having to list the characteristic tasks of each area," as a result of which it was possible gradually to improve the quality of those tasks while the achievement rate was 97 percent.

Among the issues taken up at greater length, backed up by remarks from those present, were the ideological work, the combat readiness plan, the technical-economic plan, military and labor discipline, and living conditions.

The two special reports submitted for consideration by those present were likewise authentic examples of the concern and contributions of the communists.

The first one dealt with the worker and cadre advanced training policy and the stabilization of the labor force at the enterprise--a topic which was enriched with interesting remarks.

The second one had to do with the party's work together with the chief in the preparation and management of the enterprise's production plan. Here one could see how the militants did do and are ready to do their very best so that the enterprise may successfully accomplish its production plan.

The salute of the young communists was presented during the conference. They carried the flag of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] amid the joy and enthusiasm of the revolutionary youth, creator of the present and the future of the socialist fatherland. At that instance, they expressed their appreciation for the hard work done by the communists in order to hold this First Conference. They also expressed their aggressiveness when they said, with beautiful phrases, that the party can count on the young people at the "Emilio Barcenas Pier" Military Industrial Enterprise.

In concluding the conference, Lt Col Victor Bernal Leon emphasized the fact that the conference took place in accordance with the methodology

established for this purpose and in keeping with the critical character of its central report.

In his speech, Lieutenant Colonel Bernal touched on some of the topics debated. Regarding achievements and shortcomings, he said that the link between the party and the masses always guaranteed success in assignments and missions.

He said that the remarks on ideological work and those pertaining to the recruitment of workers with sufficient ideological quality to work in the EMI of the FAR were quite to the point.

Later on, he took up the topic which was mentioned in the central report and which was analyzed by the membership gathered there: accomplishment of all functional duties, both those of the officers and those of the civilian workers of the FAR. He noted that the party's assistance is really effective in this respect and also very valuable in carrying out the production plans.

He then explained that the party's aid is effective in all work done by the enterprise but that one must not blame the party for shortcomings which are of a purely administrative nature. He emphasized that some of these shortcomings can be resolved in a simple manner, all it takes is for everybody to pay careful attention.

He then concentrated on the maneuvers of the imperialist enemy who exploits any situation in order to attack us and to distort the real situation in Cuba.

He then issued a call for revolutionary stubbornness which must come forth in response to any negative manifestations. But that is not the only way one fights the enemy; one does so also through production and through the defense of the country's work centers, by getting everybody to do his duty and firmly to devote himself to the total elimination of deficiencies.

5058

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FIDEL VISITS PIONEERS EXHIBIT--A national exhibit on scientific and technical vocational clubs has opened at the Ernesto Che Guevara Pioneers Palace in Lenin Park. It was attended by our commander in chief, Fidel Castro. The children here are like the new pines of our working class, our revolution and our fatherland, Fidel said in speaking to the Pioneers. He told them how satisfied and thrilled he was to see how the idea of the best vocational clubs in the country meeting in this beautiful palace had become a reality. Our commander in chief toured the exhibit area, saw live demonstrations organized by the children and then granted a brief interview to a Pioneer who works at the local radio Pionero Cuba, La Voz del Futuro. [Text] [FL141212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jul 80]

RAUL CHAIRS SCHOOL INAUGURATION--Army Gen Raul Castro chaired the inauguration of the Camilo Cienfuegos military vocational school in Santiago de Cuba. The ceremony was closed by Jose Ramon Balaguer Cabrera, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province. The second secretary of our party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, visited the school's facilities. The school can enroll 600 students and has classrooms and areas that make easier the students' general and specialized education. [Text] [FL141213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jul 80]

IRAQI REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A friendly meeting has been held to mark the 12th anniversary of the triumph of the Iraqi revolution on 17 July. It was held at the offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples (ICAP) in Havana. The meeting was presided over by Antonio Enrique Lussan, member of the Central Committee and president of the Cuban-Arab Association; Levi Farah, government minister and vice president of the association; and (Alk. Alfid Ismail), ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Cuba. In opening the meeting, Farah conveyed to the people of Iraq the Cuban people's feelings of friendship and solidarity on the 12th anniversary of the 1968 revolution, the date when the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party assumed power. He said that during these years of unceasing and hard work, the Iraqi people have successfully attained their goals and achieved victories in all areas of the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. Levi Farah noted that Iraq's domestic policy is distinguished by actions to preserve

its national unity and defend its independence and sovereignty. Farah said that relations between the two nations are increasingly deeper and the same is true for their friendship, cooperation and solidarity. The Iraqi ambassador, (Alkad Alfid Ismail), emphasized that both Arabs and Cubans are struggling against a common enemy--imperialism--and repudiate Zionism and reaction. (Alkad Alfid Ismail) said that this is an occasion to express the support of the Iraqi workers, students and peasants for Cuba, which represents an inspiration in the struggle for freedom in this territory. [as heard]
[Text] [FL151427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1333 GMT 15 Jul 80]

SANTIAGO TRANSPORTATION NETWORK EXAMINED--Guillermo Garcia Frias, a member of the Communist Party Politburo and minister of transportation, has chaired a meeting in Santiago de Cuba to analyze how the port-transport-domestic economy network is working in the country's eastern region. Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Central Committee member Jose Ramon Balaguer, who is first party secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province, also attended the meeting. Guillermo Garcia spoke of the importance of making railway transportation of cargo a priority because it was much more economical. He said that the use of automotive services brought in little income to the country's economy. The Politburo member expressed interest in each province's work in repairing mills in preparation of the next sugar harvest. He was also interested in the measures taken to speed up unloading at the domestic economy warehouses. [Text] [FL151151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Jul 80]

WEEDING PLAN EXCEEDED--Ciego de Avila is ready to hold the main event commemorating the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks and has exceeded by 800 caballerias its plan of weeding canefields. This announcement was made at the second meeting of the main event organizing committee of the day of national rebellion, which was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, and Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. [Text] [FL152343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 80]

MACHADO VENTURA, CROMBET CHAIR MEETING--PCC Politburo member Jose R. Machado Ventura and Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, have chaired the assembly meeting held in the municipality of San Juan y Martinez to evaluate, elect and/or reelect party officials. Francisco Rodriguez Fernandez was reelected first secretary. [Text] [FL152141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jul 80]

RISQUET CHAIRS CIENFUEGOS MEETING--PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has chaired an assembly meeting held in Cienfuegos to evaluate, elect and/or reelect that municipality's party officials. The meeting was held at the Terry theater. The 397 delegates elected the 79 members and 8 alternate members of the municipal committee. [Text] [FL152157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Jul 80]

ARTISTS' EVALUATION PROCESS COMPLETED--Armando Hart Dávalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, today said that the essential elements of the evaluation process for artists have been concluded. He was closing a national meeting on that process held in Havana's Jose Martí library. The culture minister said that 10,785 artists have already been evaluated, which is 95.2 percent of the total. He also congratulated the technicians who prepared the methodology that was followed and the members of the evaluating committees for the great efforts they have made. In that sense Hart praised the work of the union leaders, singling out Santiago Alvarez, chairman of the national committee for the implementation of the system of evaluation of the artistic sector. [Text] [FL152059 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 15 Jul 80]

FAO MEETING--Cuba will host the FAO's 16th regional conference for Latin America on 1-6 September. Twenty-nine countries from the area will take part in the meeting. [FL161528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1303 GMT 16 Jul 80 FL]

NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The first anniversary of the victory of the patriotic Sandinist forces on 19 July has been observed in Granma with a provincial celebration at the offices of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples (ICAP) in Bayamo. Latin American and African youths who are attending school in Granma Province, as well as specialists and technicians from the USSR and Bulgaria, participated in the activity. Uruguayan Jorge (Andreada) spoke in behalf of his fellow students and noted the significance of the Nicaraguan revolution for the remaining oppressed peoples of the continent. He reiterated the militant solidarity of the world's progressive sectors. Juan Carlos Gomez, ICAP director in Granma, said the Nicaraguan people's example would be inscribed in the pages of history as one of the most important events in Central America. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1335 GMT 16 Jul 80]

CDR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA--Hundreds of members of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) in La Lisa Municipality in Havana City Province have taken part in a meeting of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people on the first anniversary of the revolution's triumph. Freddy Figueroa, representative of the Sandinist Liberation Front, recounted his compatriots' feat and highlighted the heroic role played by Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino. The Sandinist leader said that despite the provocations by imperialism and internal counterrevolution, Nicaraguans will build the society that they, Sandino and the other revolutionaries dreamed of for their fatherland. [FL161528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1344 GMT 16 Jul 80]

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, this morning received in solemn audience Mr Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia. Minister of Foreign Relations Comrade Isidoro Malmierca participated in the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony the ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolution and placed a floral wreath at the

foot of the Jose Marti monument. [Text] [FL160032 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 80]

PINAR DEL RIO TOBACCO PRODUCTION--Arnaldo Milian Castro, member of the party Politburo and minister of agriculture, has said that the response of the Pinar del Rio peasants and state workers to the responsibility to produce tobacco is exemplary and very positive. He made the statement at the meeting to evaluate tobacco activity in June held in Pinar del Rio. He also asserted that there was a revolutionary and exemplary reaction to the difficulties caused by blue mold. Arnaldo Milian said that work had improved in all areas and that it had been done in less time than in previous periods. He also noted efforts to increase yields which should be 250 quintals of tobacco per caballeria this year or the next in order to try to reach the unprecedented tobacco production figure of 750,000 quintals. At the meeting, Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar del Rio Province, said that steps will be taken to incorporate 15,000 men and women who are part of the labor reserve in the territory to the sugar and tobacco harvests in August and September. Crombet explained that this would be a source of work for those men and women and the participation of volunteers and students from other provinces could then be reduced. The Agriculture Ministry reported that despite the considerable damage done by blue mold, the amount of wrapper tobacco leaf harvested for export was greater than that produced in the last three harvests combined. The monthly emulation results showed that Pinar del Rio was the best municipality in peasant activity, state soil conservation and in joint tasks. [Text] [FL161409 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1328 GMT 16 Jul 80]

C80: 3010

FORMER VENEZUELAN MINISTER VIEWS SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA151612 San Salvador Radio Cadena You in Spanish 1635 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran press was summoned to a news conference with Aristides Calvani, former Venezuelan foreign minister and secretary general of the Christian Democrat Organization of the Americas [ODECA], this morning. He is with us now and we will get his opinion on the reason for his visit to El Salvador. Dr Calvani:

[Calvani--presumably live telephone relay] I thank this station and you, my friend, for this nice gesture. I want to tell you dear Salvadoran listeners that regarding this question on my presence here, the reason is very simple: I have been here several times and I feel here very good. I have always said that I do not feel like a foreigner. I feel like a friend.

[Question] How is the Salvadoran democratization process viewed abroad?

[Answer] We wish you success, honestly, but we understand perfectly well how difficult your situation is. We also suffered under the long dictatorship of Gen Juan Vicente Gomez and a more or less brief period of directed democracy, then another very serious dictatorship and finally, in 1958, we obtained a democracy. It was a lot of hard work. I understand what is happening here because in our case, we also went from a dictatorship to a democratization process. However, we did not have a process of violence underway while the democratization was being instituted. You are facing a different situation. You began a democratization process after the violence was already underway. This has made the task of achieving a democratization more difficult. We believe that with good will, common sense and government efforts you will be able to overcome the obstacles. In addition, to me there is something basic that I have been able to perceive in my stay here: It is the great desire for peace evidenced everywhere in the country.

[Question] When we speak of the CDCA, can it be construed that the viewpoint and the solidarity of the Venezuelan government and that of President Herrera Campins with El Salvador is within this organization?

[Answer] The Christian Democrat Party of Venezuela which is called the Social Christian Party, COPEI, in Venezuela, is part of the CDCA. Therefore, it shares the views I have mentioned. Moreover, the Venezuelan government is

a government in which the Christian Democracy won in the elections. It has become the primary political force in the country. The Venezuelan government has reiterated, through its spokesmen and especially through its president, the deep interest that it has in the democratization process currently underway in El Salvador and its willingness and disposition to cooperate with this process.

CSO: 3010

EUROPEAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ENDORSE JUNTA

PA112341 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Jul 80 pp 3, 30, 35

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran Revolutionary junta has received total support from governments, senators, ministers and Christian democratic leaders during Jose Napoleon Duarte's tour of Europe.

Many documents, according to official reports disclosed yesterday, say that "El Salvador is an area fundamental to the victory of democracy in America."

In Italy, Portugal, Germany, France and Belgium, Duarte expounded on the structural changes made and the 9 January 1980 pact between the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and the armed forces.

In all those nations, according to the report, the support of the Christian Democratic Parties of Europe and Latin America became evident. They have closed ranks in support of the courageous reform policy of the Salvadoran government.

The following is a communique on Napoleon Duarte's tour: An extensive and detailed report on the political, economic and social situation in El Salvador was given by Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary government junta, during his recent tour of Europe.

He was invited to the 21st Congress of the European Christian Democratic Union in Lisbon and to the World Executive Committee of Christian Democracy.

The Salvadoran ruler, it was reported, attended those events as representative of the PDC in the Salvadoran revolutionary government junta, as president of Christian Democracy in Latin America and as vice president of the World Christian Democratic Union.

On 25 June Duarte delivered an eloquent speech on the political victory of El Salvador, the meaning of the 15 October 1979 insurrectional movement and the change of mentality in the armed forces toward bringing democracy to the nation.

He also discussed the importance of the structural changes made and the 9 January 1980 pact between the PDC and the armed forces which restates the commitment to the people to promote change and democracy.

Duarte noted that the armed forces and the PDC have clearly stated that the principal objective of the basic reforms is to change the economic, social and political power structure in the country from an oligarchic structure to a society of broad participation by all Salvadorans.

After Duarte's speech, the German representatives presented a motion for the congress to issue a resolution to the Salvadoran situation.

The president of the European Christian Democratic Union, Kai Uwevonhassel, released a statement which in the main says: Support for the PDC and Jose Napoleon Duarte includes the most wideranging support for their hemispheric efforts to bring about democracy throughout Latin America. Support for Jose Napoleon Duarte is an acknowledgement not only of his important presence in the revolutionary government junta but also of the fact that El Salvador is an area fundamental to the victory of democracy in America, a basic Christian Democratic objective.

The president of the World Christian Democratic Union, former Italian prime minister Mariano Rumor, signed a communique that says that Latin American democrats are flabbergasted over the attitude taken by socialist parties which have supported armed movements of Marxist influence.

The executive committee called on the democratic forces to join Christian Democratic efforts in the struggle to achieve democracy and to stop the bloodshed "and the useless sacrifice of so many lives through violence which is being promoted by extreme rightwing or leftwing groups."

As part of Duarte's many activities in Europe, the communique goes on, the European Christian Democratic Union Congress signed an important document which literally says: "We confirm our support for Jose Napoleon Duarte and Latin American Christian Democracy as the only guarantee of building a peaceful, democratic, free, pluralist, participatory and popular society in El Salvador."

The statement further says: "We call on all democratic political forces in Europe to insist that their governments honor their obligation to effectively contribute to the achievement of democracy in El Salvador."

CSO: 3010

HAVANA INTERVIEWS REVOLUTIONARIES ON PRESENT SITUATION

FL121841 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The announcement of the imminent flareup of repression in El Salvador made by government junta member Antonio Morales Erlich and the asylum en masse of about a hundred peasants from the San Vicente department in the Costa Rican Embassy are characteristic of the Salvadoran situation, described as explosive by Havana's morning daily GRANMA.

"El Rapido de las Siete en Punto" [name of newscast] interviewed Norma Guevara, leader of the revolutionary coordinating board of the masses, concerning Morales Erlich's statements. [Begin Guevara recording] Concerning Morales Erlich statements' to the effect that cohesive measures are being taken and that if these are not enough, the junta's military actions will be increased: This is nothing more and nothing less than a declaration arising from the isolation, political abandonment, and lack of popular support for this puppet junta, because they have been denying [breaks thought] so far, no one, neither the press committee, the armed forces, the national guard nor the junta have mentioned the seizure of the university. They have also ignored the invasion for legal redress and all other cases which are politically reprehensible worldwide, thus, their isolation after the political strike of 24-25 June had led them to publicly accept that which they have been denying all along but which they have been doing in practice, and that is the unmerciful genocide of our population. [end recording]

We also phoned Comrade Maria of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces. [Begin Maria recording] At this moment, the political-military actions of the people's armed forces made up of the four political-military organizations, are placing the enemy in a desperate situation and they have now been placed on the defensive on all fronts. [end recording]

The San Vicente department where the peasants come from, is located in El Salvador's central area east of the capital, up to October 1979, when he joined the government junta, the chief of that military region was Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Salvadoran revolutionary leader Norma Guevara gives us more information. [begin Guevara recording] This department is one of the many where the revolutionary movement is deeply rooted, very strong, very visible,

and in the previous two months--May and June--when the army, the repressive bodies and the fascist bands began to act jointly, this department was severely hit because the cantons, the rural villages, were surrounded--many of them--by the army while the repressive bodies and the bands entered the encircled area to annihilate the civilian population and their property; that is, to destroy their homes. They also killed their animals. We then had to plan the defense of this affected area which was clearly one of the military objectives of the regime. That is how we immediately proceeded to defend the cantons, a defense that was accompanied by military actions by the revolutionary movement. During these actions, we drew the army's fire and when the army tried to tighten the circle, it was broken by the revolutionary forces. This way the whole civilian population could leave the area. On entering the area, all the repressive bodies could do was to destroy homes, animals and the property of the civilian population. [end recording]

A regime spokesman tried to downplay the peasants' action, saying that these peasants were not from San Vicente but rather from a refugee center maintained by the Catholic Church in San Salvador. [Begin Guevara recording] These people could not return to their homes because they were destroyed. They had no place to go and they had to migrate to other places, to the capital, to seek refuge in the parish schools. Naturally, this was not easy since the encirclement was in place in several locations in the department. There is no doubt that the people who entered en masse in search of asylum in the Costa Rican embassy were part of the civilian population coming from these places that have been the target of the enemy military forces' attacks. We hope that the Costa Rican government, which so far has cooperated with the junta, will become convinced that they are supporting a cause that from all points of view is unjust, unpopular and reprehensible. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

REVOLUTIONARIES HAIL UNITED DIRECTORATE

PA120249 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 7

[Excerpt] The victory of our forces is a qualitative jump forward in our people's military struggle since the first regular, permanent contingents of the Peoples Revolutionary Army were set up in that area [not further identified]. This is in addition to other contingents in other parts of the country whether of our army or of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation forces or of the Armed Forces of National Resistance or of the members of the communist party or of the Revolutionary Central American Workers.

The regular, permanent forces of the peoples army have started to emerge and fight the enemy forces in various parts of the country with vast popular support. We are now in a new military stage of the struggle and in a short while the reactionary army will have to use a defensive strategy when large regular contingents confirm their control over certain areas and start to exterminate the enemy forces.

The dictatorship, through Defense Minister Colonel Garcia, has denied that it has sustained casualties. Everyone knows that it is logical for it to hide the demoralization of its forces and its casualties.

COPEFA [a military organization] has not said anything regarding the Morazan campaign where it has been defeated. Garcia and his flunkies, however, have given a big display in the bourgeois press to the farce of provocateur Julian Otero and to the clashes in which they have been able to take some weapons away from the revolutionary forces but without saying how many casualties they have had.

However, air force helicopters are airlifting wounded combatants to the military hospital almost every day before everybody's eyes.

It is no secret that the military hospital and most national hospitals are full of soldiers agents and officers wounded in battle and that the demoralization of their forces is intensifying.

Therefore they have desperately occupied the university which they regard as the general headquarters of the revolutionary forces. Their objectives were foiled because they didn't find anything in the university other than the normal, common tools of the struggle of the peoples movement. The fighting is approaching decisive battles and the consolidation of the unity process of the revolutionary forces through the creation of the (political-military) united revolutionary directorate and of the joint general staff of the peoples military forces are an assurance of victory.

CSO: 3010

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR PUBLIC DIALOG

PA130109 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0823 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Commentary from the "Latest Issue" of the weekly magazine "Orientation" "Conferences, Dialogue With the People, Yes"]

[Text] We truly believe that there are too many press conferences and declarations by the members of the government junta and other government officials. We are not against having rulers express their viewpoints, their programs and their evaluations of the country's situation. That is their right and even their duty.

We do not agree, however, that they are the only ones allowed to speak, and they always say the same thing. Jose Napoleon Duarte, for example, met with newsmen last week and spoke interminably. He made odd statements such as: Everyone has evidence of Cuban and Soviet intervention in our country. It was justified to intervene in the university; the government represses the extreme right and extreme left equally; and the theology of liberation is Marxist.

There are two points, however, that we would like to stress. First, regarding the coldblooded murder of an INRAHEN Institute [expansion unknown] student by a soldier--filmed by a news photographer and shown in several countries--Duarte said that he was going to obtain all the information, and that he himself would make the accusation in this case, or in similar cases. The naked truth makes us skeptical because there are hundreds of similar cases. Let us believe that now it will be different.

Second, he said that he is willing to hold talks with anyone, anywhere. Why does not someone take him up on this? We would like to see an open dialogue before the people, not in secret conferences or meetings abroad, but here, before thousands of Salvadorans, in a radio and television network.

We suggest a daily or weekly dialogue between a member of the government junta and a leader of the revolutionary democratic front; a minister with a worker or peasant leader; a military officer with a professor; or between groups. The people could then judge, with a neutral moderator, a certain time limit, complete freedom and guarantees of personal safety, and without any previous condition other than that of respect for each other.

After a short time, the debates could be complemented by lifting the state of siege, legally recognizing all political parties, and convoking free elections.

Are we dreaming? Perhaps, but we think that something along these lines would be very interesting. For the time being we would settle for this face-to-face dialogue before the whole nation. Go ahead and do it.

CSO: 3010

RADIO STRESSES NEED TO END UNIVERSITY OCCUPATION

PA110219 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0225 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Commentary: "The University of El Salvador Should Be Immediately Given Back To Its Legitimate Officials"]

[Text] According to COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee] and some members of the government junta, the University of El Salvador was coincidentally occupied for military reasons when La Fosa was being raided. No one buys that. On the contrary, La Fosa was raided in order to make a brazen entry into the university. It was a big mistake to do that but, if it was done as a result of the raid on La Fosa, it was logical for them to leave the university after the raid was over. Instead of that, to prove the logic behind their actions and their false statements, they continued to raid the university and today it is under military occupation as under Lemus and Molina.

They occupied the university to find weapons and proof that it is a subversive military garrison of militias or politico-military organizations. After 15 days of a careful search, it has been clearly demonstrated that the university was none of those things. In this respect the intelligence service of the Armed Forces and the security corps have been big failures. Now we are told that the university was not a study center but a subversive center. An awareness of the facts and the logical reasoning of the person who says that leaves a lot to be desired. By wanting to justify something that is unjustifiable, mistakes as big as this one are made. It cannot be denied that the University of El Salvador was the scene of activities by peoples organizations which the incumbent ruler or rather the incumbent rulers call subversive as Molina and Lemus called the actions that the university took in their day subversive. But it cannot be denied either that the University of El Salvador continued to provide academic training for thousands of students, that hundreds of professors were regularly teaching their classes, that it normally graduated new professionals, that its laboratories and libraries were working and that it provided an irreplaceable service to national education. With whatever drawbacks, the University of El Salvador gave the opportunity to more than 30,000 students to get a higher education. If it was indeed a subversive center, as a government leader remarked on television, it was still a study center.

Since the new officials were elected things had improved a great deal. There was no more wrangling among the various student groups. The academic pace was being restored. There were activities unrelated to the university but this was due to the fact that there are few places to practice political opposition in this so-called democratic country. This did not greatly impede the normal development of academic activities aside from those times when the guard opened fire on the university.

And now what? Well, now the cure has been worse than the illness. Now there is no academic activity at all. Now the school year has been interrupted. Now enormous damage is being done to 30,000 students and several thousand workers who work at the university are out in the cold. Political activity will go on somewhere else and academic activities will be cut off as under Lemus and Molina. Let us think for a moment that this will last a short time. That would not be as bad but the damage has been done.

The shame of the occupation has fallen on the junta and what is even worse on the armed forces. However, let us forget the damage. What are they going to do now? If the government imposes new officials, that will involve the first major injustice since an election has been held in which the Christian Democratic candidate, Dada Hirezzi, curiously lost. It will also mean that the university cannot get back to normal in less than 6 months and thirdly it will mean that when it is reopened or [words indistinct] with its own police, or anarchy will reign in the university again because the new officials will be harassed by the student organizations which had won the election.

Meanwhile, 35,000 families will have been turned against the government and what is even worse the whole university situation will be upset here again. What will the 30,000 students who are out of school do? What will become of the continued training of these professionals and the school year? What will become of the other universities which will be faced with political pressure that is going to prevent their normal development? The incumbent administration cannot offer a solution to the University of El Salvador because not even the professional associations or the Christian Democratic Party were able to offer a workable solution following Molina's military intervention.

Therefore the best thing to do is to give the University of El Salvador back to its legitimate officials. Even if this seems like a bad solution, any other solution would be worse not only for the nation and university education but also for the government. Once the university is given back--better sooner than later--the officials and the political groups will figure out what they can and cannot do in view of the ease with which the military can occupy the university. The university will improve with these thoughts. That will be the positive outcome of such a regrettable mistake.

This sounds like withdrawal and defeat but better to quickly withdraw than to experience a national catastrophe. And a closed or occupied university must be regarded as a national catastrophe. The government has enough problems and does not need another one. The opposition's headquarters are not in the universities. It stems from the national situation and the peoples organizations. What the Universities do in the best of cases is to make that opposition more rational by shedding the light of intelligence on it.

CSQ: 3010

DEFENSE MINISTER URGES PEOPLE TO HELP FIND PEACE

FA091757 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Jul 80 pp 2, 38

[Text] The participation of all of the country's social sectors will lead to peace soon, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday.

According to the official, without everybody's cooperation it will not be possible to achieve what the majority of the people aspire to, that is, peace in order to work safely, earnestly, carefully and at full capacity.

He added that businessmen, workers and professionals in general are tired of so much violence and insecurity affecting the country and that it is necessary to put an end to such an uncertain situation.

Colonel Garcia further explained that the Armed Forces have done what the political constitution orders in order to preserve the country's security. The Armed Forces have received thousands of telegrams and written and personal messages for its efforts on behalf of peace. According to the official, citizens feel safer every day and it is expected that total peace will be achieved soon.

He asked those who oppose changes to mediate so they may find the true path to peace and progress.

The minister also said that violence has somewhat decreased and that it is expected to decrease even further as the subversive groups promoting it begin thinking about the damage they are doing to the poorer sectors.

"When factories, stores and restaurants are burned and businesses are held up, the poorer people, the sectors with less economic resources, are the ones most seriously affected...this is why," Minister Garcia went on, "the subversive groups must suspend these activities and must join in the process of changes that involves improving the lot of the country's needy classes."

CSO: 3010

MAJANO VIEWS PRIVATE SECTOR ROLE AT UDES LUNCHEON

PAID0132 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSEL in Spanish 1743 GMT 9 Jul 80

[text] The private enterprise is a dynamic sector in the country because of its economic potential as well as its leadership ability. This is a reality which we cannot ignore in the present process. The businessmen jointly with the workers and the state will generate the development of a new society.

This was one of the paragraphs of Col Adolfo Majano's speech during a luncheon that the Union of leaders of Salvadoran Enterprises [UDES] gave in his honor at the Camino Real Hotel yesterday. The other guest of honor was Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar.

The first ones to speak were Carlos Patricio Escobar and Alejandro Vilanova, UDES president and board member respectively. They explained the UDES philosophy and goals: to unite the businesses in their social responsibility and incorporate them into the action to build a more just and human socioeconomic structure. They said that UDES will carry out all the necessary activities in order to achieve this goal through seminars, conferences, pamphlets and meetings such as that held with Colonel Majano yesterday when he gave his opinion about the role of the private sector within the process of changes being experienced in El Salvador.

Several persons who attended the luncheon posed questions to Colonel Majano after he delivered his speech. Majano answered in his role as a private citizen and a member of the Armed Forces who is worried about the country's problems. He said that the process currently underway is based on the Armed Forces proclamation of 15 October 1979 whose dimensions are: 1) socioeconomic changes through the equitable distribution of the country's wealth. This has begun already with the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banks and the foreign trade of the main exports; and 2) a political change which is the establishment of a democracy with the active participation of all sectors. This active participation involves the making of decisions through many means and not only elections. This political change also includes the respect for ideas as the basis of our relations with other human beings.

Majano stressed that the problems that we are facing are the effects of intransigent positions experienced in the past. These problems stem from the crisis caused by denying our people of their right to participate in economic benefits--which have been gradually nationalized--and their right to make political decisions. The economic freedom must be regulated through an adequate use of political freedom, Majano added.

Colonel Majano discussed the relationship between the businessmen and the workers. He said that this relationship should be full of humanitarian feelings just as the UDES states in its documents on goals and principles. According to these principles man is the means and the end of the economy.

Colonel Majano also discussed the way to achieve the people's welfare and the needs of our population such as political and economic freedom, better housing and appropriate income.

At the end of his statements, there were questions about the topics he discussed and about the concern of the private sector at this historical moment in our country.

In summary, the answers are as follows: The government is studying the measures necessary to speed up banking activities, particularly the payment of checks. We have realized that there are no basic differences between the UDES goals and philosophy and the plans of the junta. Both of us want justice in everything which concerns man.

State intervention in private sector affairs must be as minimal as possible. However this intervention is necessary in transition stages such as the one we are experiencing now. It is completely untrue that the government junta is studying regulations through which it will turn over the control of enterprises to the workers. It may occur that the workers become partners due to certain circumstances. This is part of a democratic process. On various occasions I have stressed that one must not confuse the terms private enterprise with oligarchy. What must be known is that the oligarchy has disappeared forever. It must be understood that it has been the extreme left that has poisoned the minds of many people and for this reason the peasants, who have nothing to lose, believe that the oligarchy and businessmen are the same.

Majano also spoke about the importance of the private sector within the national emergency plan. This plan includes the allocation of 320 million colones for industrial development.

SAN SALVADOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT WANTS TO PURCHASE WEAPONS

PA102002 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Jul 80 pp 3, 41

[Text] The San Salvador municipal government is considering purchasing its own arms for the city police to combat common crime.

The announcement was made by Maj Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes at an improvised news conference. He said: "The Defense Ministry is not obliged to provide us with arms and we believe that an authorization to purchase them could be more feasible because it would benefit the city."

He said that when the request for arms was made, it was specified that no large or special arms were required, but rather those no longer used by the defense ministry. Since we could not obtain them the thing to do is to purchase our own, he said.

"Now the problem is that the municipal government has no money. Crime has increased and there are many reports of crime, the majority of which are lodged by female market vendors." He was asked whether the use of weapons that shoot tranquilizers similar to those used in European countries would do. He replied that these would be inadequate because the violence in El Salvador requires more serious measures.

"The criminals in countries which use tranquilizing weapons are different from ours because they know that if they commit an armed crime the punishment is harsher when they are captured."

Another thing is that the range of those weapons is limited, which is inadequate to combat our crime,

C80: 3010

LP-28 APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

PA072333 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE 6 and 7 Jul 80 p 18

[Paid advertisement by the 28 February People's Leagues: "No to Intervention By Imperialism In Our Fatherland")]

[Excerpts] In view of the imminent danger of losing its privileges and hegemony over our country because of the heroic combativeness of an entire people, Yankee imperialism--like a fatally wounded beast--is swinging its paws for the last time in a bid to check the unstoppable advance of the people's forces toward final liberation.

Our people have been subjected for a long time to the most humiliating and nefarious domination by Yankee imperialism and the oligarchy which, just so it could keep its economic and political privileges in El Salvador, has not cared if it had to keep the masses in poverty and under oppression--the fruits of the merciless exploitation which they have suffered.

Because of the injustices to which they have been subjected, the people and their organizations have always waged a resolute struggle against their enemies. Through their combative and consistent actions they have unmasked and defeated, one by one, all maneuvers by Yankee imperialism and the oligarchy, which perpetuate the capitalist system in our fatherland.

With the recent failure and defeat of their latest maneuver--"the reform" which our people found to be one more demagogic policy aimed at deceiving the masses--the Yankee imperialists, the oligarchy and their slaves the military-Christian democratic dictatorship and their murderous armed forces, have been uncovered, showing that they are bloodthirsty beasts who show the political weakness by launching a policy of extermination against our heroic people and their organizations. Yankee imperialism has a direct role in this policy by giving economic aid to the dictatorship and by intervening in the political decisions it makes. Imperialism also helps in the military field by giving military advice to all the garrisons throughout the country in order to boost the counterinsurgency delivering modern weapons to massacre the people and trying to stop the just and heroic struggle. It also uses the Guatemalan and Honduran dictatorships to repress our people in their struggle for liberation.

However, our people are aware of the Yankee imperialist intervention in our fatherland and are willing to fight to the end in order to shake off this yoke which has been oppressing them for so long.

The 28 February Peoples Leagues today, 4 July, make an appeal to the people of the world, especially to the U.S. people, to show solidarity with our people's struggle for liberation and repudiate the intervention of Yankee imperialism in our fatherland by not permitting the United States to violate the people's right to self-determination and by not allowing its intervention in the rest of the countries that are still under its sphere of political domination and whose people are struggling to free themselves to build a new fatherland.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

JESUITS SCORE ARMY ACTIONS--San Salvador, 8 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The High Council of the Catholic University of San Salvador today denounced the murder of 69 professors in less than 1 year in this country where political violence implacably continues its harvest of death. In a press release the University Council under the direction of Jesuit priests, also affirmed that more than 6,000 persons have been murdered in the country since the disturbances began. The Jesuits, who accuse the present government junta of continuing the repression along the same lines of the previous authorities, condemned the army's occupation of the National University of San Salvador for the last 11 days and the army's invasion of the Jesuit San Jose school. A bomb exploded today outside the home of Salvadoran industrialist Ernesto Rivas, who was the long-time South African Consul in El Salvador. Rivas was one of the negotiators in the case of the kidnapping of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn. Dunn was kidnapped last November in San Salvador by the Marxist Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front (FPL), which is demanding the publication of revolutionary communiques in the newspaper of 102 countries for his release. Dunn is still being held by the FPL but it is not known whether he is alive since the organization has maintained a complete information blackout on the matter for the last 4 months. The bomb which exploded outside Rivas' home caused only property damage. [Text] [PA091951 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 8 Jul 80]

ARCHBISHOPRIC WARNS ON KILLINGS--Regarding implications of a military operation against the Salvadoran archbishopric's legal assistance office, Roberto (Cuellar), the director of the office, today warned that a wave of killings could be unleashed in El Salvador following the army's seizure of important documents from the legal assistance office. He added that the generalized killings would have the objective of eliminating the witnesses who testified in connection with acts of repression and violation of human rights in this country. The files, added (Cuellar), contained the names and addresses of the witnesses. He added now, the purpose of killing Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and who its perpetrators were can be well understood. He recalled that the prelate would never have tolerated the crimes of the military-Christian democratic government and would have told the world about these atrocities. The director of the legal assistance office termed the two civilians in the junta as false Christian Democrats, pointing out that the true followers of this line resigned from the party

and from the government. He cautioned that the posture of the present regime will make warlike confrontations over the next few months unavoidable. He said that the possibilities for a peaceful solution to the problems of El Salvador no longer exist.

FARMING COOPERATIVES LEGALIZED--The Salvadoran Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has granted legal status to more than 300 farming cooperatives in San Miguel, Santa Ana, Aguachapán, San Vicente and La Paz in accordance with the agrarian reform process implemented by the revolutionary government junta at a national level. [PA220037 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 Jun 80 PA]

NEW 'PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE' ESTABLISHED--An organization known as the Productive Alliance [Alianza Productiva] was created yesterday, avowedly to defend, consolidate and strengthen the democratic system. The basis of which is respect for individual freedoms--freedom of thought, freedom of the press, freedom to work, free enterprise, freedom of religion and, above all, the right of peoples to freely choose their rulers. [Excerpt] [PA100034 El Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Jul 80 pp 3, 13]

PURGE IN SECURITY CORPS--While officials are looking for what they call leftwing terrorists, rightwing killers are loose in the streets of San Salvador and throughout the countryside killing teachers, students and peasants and dynamiting media facilities. Observers are wondering whether rightwing terrorists have carte blanche where the security corps is concerned. Are there extreme rightwingers in the army and the security corps? An investigation into the prosecution of and punishment to those responsible for so many murders has never occurred. According to some people, rightwing terrorism is crueler than so-called leftwing terrorism. Who is ordering the rightwing gangs to kill? Who is ordering men in uniform to kill? What if they are doing it on their own? Isn't it high time the security corps was purged? (Text) [PA032207 San Salvador la Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jul 80]

CSO: 3010

SOVIET-CUBAN WORLDWIDE ACTIVITIES NOTED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 10 d

[Article by Baltasar Morales de la Cruz: "Soviet-Cuban Expansionism"]

[Text] We have the pleasure of welcoming once again to this space a dispatch from the special correspondent, an analyst of the expansionist policy of world communism, concerning Soviet-Cuban action throughout the world. At this time we will bring to our readers the section dealing with Soviet-Cuban activities in our Central American area and part of the Caribbean, which for us is particularly important, while we reserve that part dealing with expansionism in Africa, which is at present being continued with the Cuban decision to send heavily armed contingents to Ghana; in Southwest Asia, where a new focus of Cuban action is planned; and in Asia.

The thousands of Soviet and Cuban citizens who are trying to emigrate to other countries is conclusive proof of the harsh reality of life under the communist regimes of the Soviet Union and Cuba. Several months ago, some Cubans ran the risk of being arrested or injured when they forcibly entered the premises of the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, seeking in that way to escape their life of oppression.

At the beginning of April, 10,000 Cubans jammed into the Peruvian Embassy in search of asylum and of visas for countries out of Fidel Castro's reach. And since 1975, when detente between East and West opened the borders of the USSR, thousands of Soviet citizens have emigrated: intellectuals, dissidents, Jews and other persecuted religious groups and persons native to the Ukraine and the Baltic. Many thousands more have been classified as "refuseniks," or citizens to whom exit has been denied for various reasons--for having had alleged access to security information--because they might be able to discredit Moscow with tales of repression and because simply their desire to leave the country is considered treason by the paranoid Soviet state.

If the Cuban and Russian regimes have had such success in making life miserable for so many of their citizens, what is the effect in the states of the Third World, where they have such influence and in some cases even control? Too often that influence is characterized by internal violence and

repression. It cannot be said that Moscow or Havana controls El Salvador--yet--or that they are the basic cause of the political violence which is tearing that nation apart, but Cuba and, by logical extension, its Soviet masters share a high degree of blame for thousands of deaths which have occurred as a result of the political disorder in El Salvador.

It is well known that Havana felt deceived when a group of moderate and reformist officers took over the government in that nation in October last year, which greatly alleviated popular discontent and the impulse toward revolution. The Salvadoran leftists, seeing that they could not exploit popular resentment, realized that they needed help to renew the revolution. Help arrived last December when Cuba, after convincing the three principal leftist armed groups to join the Communist Party, increased its aid and training for the radical guerrillas.

The leftists, revived with Cuban aid, have shown a firm determination to inflame political violence and provoke a more severe reaction from the government's tolerant security forces, so that they can then take advantage of popular anger against the regime. It is possible that the true story of Archbishop Romero's assassination may never be known. The rightists had reason to want to eliminate that well-known cleric, who was partial to the introduction of reforms. The left-wing elements knew that his death would provoke popular unrest, which could be used against the government. The guerrillas, supported by Cuba, did just that several days later, during the funeral of the murdered archbishop. Outside the Cathedral, the armed leftists detonated a small charge of the type used to explode airborne containers full of propaganda leaflets. The noise caused panic inside the church. When the people began to leave, the leftist demonstrators who were outside took out the weapons they were carrying in their clothing, in pockets and in musical instrument cases. The result was tremendous confusion: more than 40 Salvadorans died, some from bullet wounds and the majority trampled by the crowd.

This type of violence, sponsored by Cuba, was a common, everyday scene in neighboring Nicaragua while the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] fought to overthrow the Somoza regime. As the Sandinists entrenched themselves more firmly in power, the country's situation changed from political turbulence to political repression.

More than 2,000 Cubans, among them military advisers, are presently in Nicaragua setting up a system of government in the image and likeness of the Soviet-Cuban model. Moscow is rapidly increasing its official personnel in Managua. Recently the USSR signed several cooperation agreements with Nicaragua. The growing Russian-Cuban influence in the FSLN government has in no way improved the life of the ordinary citizen. The press is as restricted as during the Somoza years. The FSLN has closed a Trotskyite publication and has muzzled the prestigious independent newspaper LA PRENSA. In March the Sandinist leaders declared war against the "rise of democracy," which is a signal that political freedom is in difficulty.

The situation is no better in Grenada, where the New Jewel Movement, helped along by Cuba, took over the government in March last year. During the first anniversary celebration of the coup, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop affirmed that without Havana's cooperation "there would have been no revolution in Grenada." Among the achievements of that movement are the closing of the last independent newspaper in the country, THE TORCHLIGHT, the indefinite postponement of national elections and the continued imprisonment of more than 70 political prisoners. Meanwhile, some 400 Cubans are giving "fraternal aid" to that island. One of the chief Cuban undertakings is the construction of installations at the Pearls airport. Foreign observers wonder whether little Grenada needs such an enormous airport. They are guessing that perhaps the new facilities have as their purpose the supplying of fuel to Cuban military aircraft. That airport evidently shortens considerably the distance to the southern part of the hemisphere for Cuban (and Soviet) aircraft.

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CSO: 3010

U.S. ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA SCORED

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p 2

[Commentary by Mario Ribas Montes: "What Will the U.S. Elections Bring Us?"]

[Text] We read in DIARIO DE LAS AMERICAS yesterday a report of the Bolivian Army's reaction to statements of U.S. officials to the effect that Uncle Sam's government would not accept a military coup in that country. In addition, according to a cable published in today's morning newspapers, President Lidia Gueiler has been studying since Saturday a petition from the army high command asking her to declare "persona non grata" U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman, whom the Bolivian military and various political sectors of the country accuse of having built for himself a sort of "imperial viceroyalty." The problem with some officials and diplomats of the United States is not so much what they do as what they say and the way in which they judge the political situation in Latin American countries, giving the impression of intervening in their internal affairs against important sectors who necessarily react in their own defense. A short time ago there was ruckus involving the American ambassador to El Salvador, Mr Robert White, who threatened the government junta with withdrawal of military and economic aid if they dismissed Col Adolfo Majano, considered the most radical of all its members. Although without much military power, Colonel Majano remains on the junta, which appears to have relieved in part the pressure by Ambassador White. According to international news agency reports several months ago, this ambassador had to leave Paraguay, where he was also accused of intervening on behalf of the opposition to the government of General Stroessner. Last night the TELEPRENSA news program sent one of its teams to our house to ask us what we thought might happen in the event of the election of each of the two candidates who are vying for the presidency of the United States, Ronald Reagan for the Republican Party, and Jimmy Carter for the Democratic Party. With all sincerity we said that Reagan's victory would at least mean a change in the international policy of the present government, whose effects have been negative for the United States as well as for other countries subject to the influence of that great nation, as in our own case.

What we object to most is the obvious intervention by officials and diplomats since we have always maintained that, however small the countries may be, they must resolve their problems themselves, regardless of whether the others want "to help us" for humanitarian reasons, as is happening at present with the human rights policy.

We are of the opinion--and so we stated on the news program--that Mr Reagan, if he wins the election, will change the policy toward Latin America, as he told the press a short time ago. But to succeed he will have to change most of the bureaucratic teams which make foreign policy. Only this morning we read some statements by one of the smartest and most intelligent politicians in the United States, Henry Kissinger, who last night expressed his support for Reagan's candidacy, not only because he is the candidate of his [Kissinger's] party, but because he feels Reagan will have a healthy foreign policy. Kissinger has said that Reagan will achieve recovery of the military and political power of the United States, which has fallen to dangerously low extremes in the last few years with relation to its classic antagonist, the Soviet Union, particularly through the reduction of arms and the distrust awakened among its natural allies.

We said yesterday that although the tendency of the U.S. voter is toward the right, which favors Reagan, President Carter has a formidable publicity apparatus at his disposal, capable of influencing the public in his favor. However, the results of the elections in November will be the last word on the destiny of the United States and of the countries which, for geographic and economic reasons, are within its orbit.

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CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL RESERVES--Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano, a member of the country's Monetary Council, has estimated that Guatemala has approximately \$1 billion in financial reserves, including over \$710 million in foreign reserves. [PA231547 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0141 GMT 20 Jun 80 PA]

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS--The congress yesterday issued Decree 33-80 promoting seven national army colonels to brigadier general. The new brigadier generals who will be promoted on 30 June during activities to commemorate Army Day are: Colonels Jose Oscar Sandoval Torres, Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores and Egberto Horacio Maldonado Shaad, Col (Engineer) Manuel Beneficto Lucas Garcia and Pilots Roberto Jose Francisco Salazar Asturias and Luis Federico Fuentes Corado. [Text] [Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 20 PA]

CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA,' 'BARRICADA' COMMENT ON EXILE PROBLEM

'LA PRENSA' Editorial

PA212351 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jun 68 p 2

[Editorial: "The Route to Miami"]

[Text] Every exile involves bloodletting. An exile is a chronic ulcer in Spanish American politics which bleeds with each regime or change of government--no matter what its political banner--and making people go into exile knocks out the opposition. Generally the better trained ones in an impoverishing drain or letting of blood. It is the art of good government to avoid that ulceration. To close it, a country that has achieved a genuine form of government and a truly humanitarian social structure does not send its people away but draws them in. There is no paradise on this earth but the closest thing to one is the contented coexistence of a people who find justice and freedom on their own soil.

Nowadays--in the Antilles and in Central America--Miami symbolizes exile even though many other cities are receiving the torrent of Spanish American exiles. In the past few days a taxi driver complained because when he criticized the poor service in a public office, an ill-tempered bureaucrat told him: "If you don't like it, go to Miami." During a mass rally a placard told a political leader: "Your destination is Miami." Those words and what inspires them (they are reminiscent of the old way and old partisan politics) run counter to the government's unity drive and the efforts of the revolution to rekindle the confidence of the people and rally everyone around the major national task of "economic reactivation." Having shed the dead weight of somnolence, the revolutionary phrase of all other Nicaraguans is not "go away" but "come here."

We must not just avoid exile but turn things around into a return home.

The biggest effort that Nicaraguans have to make at this hour of reconstruction--ending misunderstandings and tapering down extremes--is to generate a current of fraternal coexistence and have a centripetal rather than a centrifugal revolution. Our pride must be to create in the history

of Central America a revolution without exile as we have already produced a victory without an execution wall.

We are not judging Cuba's case--its historic circumstances were different --but, precisely because of that, we need not gratuitously repeat its bloodletting by opening the route to Miami. Nicaragua need not enjoy the luxury of enriching other countries and cities with Nicaraguan manpower. (Miami was a second- or third-rate city and it has grown into one of the principal Latin cities of North America after receiving the Cuban influx.) We must overcome all obstacles and convincingly end all mistrust so that the ulcer of exile will close on time--so there won't be any bleeding--and so that our revolution will set an example of dialogue and democratic coexistence which does not divide but unites.

The profound nationalism of the revolution, largely inspired in the work and thought of Sandino, must be as firm about giving up manpower as it is about ceding territory. The fatherland is the land and its people. Every Nicaraguan is a part of the homeland; every discriminatory policy is antinational and anti-Sandinist. In the past we have sent away thousands upon thousands of Nicaraguans who, through their effort and hard work, have enriched other countries. They were sent away in keeping with old, ulcerated partisan politics.

The new homeland is different. The new homeland (the free homeland) is closing the route to Miami. The /new man/ [in boldface] is one who finds his fraternity: that is, a revolutionary but de jure regime which is fair in its ends and its means.

'BARRICADA' Commentary

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Danilo Valle Martinez]

[Text] After reading various pronouncements in LA PRENSA one realizes "where it is going and by what route."

The 12 June editorial says "Exile is a letting of blood. Exile is an endemic ulcer that breaks out under every regime and after every change of government--no matter what the political milieu may be--and in its turn expels the opposition, usually the most highly trained people, in a draining or bleeding which impoverishes the country in question."

Though it is true that the departure of honest, well-trained technicians with a clean political record should not be encouraged, it is no less true that 99 percent of those who departed with Somosa were corrupt Somosa followers, enemies of the people, who benefitted from the dictatorship and participated in one way or another in the blood orgy that our country experienced. In addition, the ones who depart are usually not the best

qualified people but those who have commercial qualifications who wish to harvest their brutal crop of millions of cordobas in a short time and to whom the people, the masses, mean nothing. They cannot be called "the most highly trained" but rather "trained in an erroneous and misguided manner."

The editorial speaks of the fact that at a mass gathering there was a placard aiming this insult, word for word, at a "political leader": "Your destination is Miami." All of us know to whom this refers, the elusive number 2. Well now, this distinguished engineer, for love for our country, ought to take that road which is the road of the revolution, the road of our people, the only road that all of us Nicaraguans should follow. But if he cannot get down alongside the sweat, the hunger, the misery, he has no alternative but to seek other horizons, where he can be understood.

The serious thing about this pronouncement is that it says: "Miami used to be a second or third rate city and it has grown and gone on to become one of the principal Latin cities of North America, nourishing itself on Cuban plasma." I wish to make it plain from the outset that Miami is not an example to be imitated.

We Nicaraguans do not want to be like Miami and much less to keep the people who are fleeing to Miami. Miami is important from the point of view of the bourgeois capitalist and the traitor, and it has become large through business deals, prostitution, casinos, racism and so forth. Recently, there were 13 dead, 371 injured and 450 arrested (LA PRENSA figures) due to its great internal problems. That is the "Cuban plasma," poisoned plasma, the plasma of prostitution, of assassins, homosexuals, corrupt people, counterrevolutionaries, despicable people. It now is supposed to have become enriched with "Nicaraguan plasma," but plasma from Nicaragua's bad children, from murderers, genocidal persons, swindlers, mistresses of the guards, murdering doctors, thieves, dishonest bankers, parasitic industrialists and so forth.

We must not forget that the one who knows best about plasma is the Cuban of "lofty values" who left Cuba and lives in the great city of Miami, the regrettably well known Pedro Ramos, assassin of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal.

Gentlemen of LA PRENSA: let us build a new country, but with honest, sound people, who are not stained with blood. If Miami has become great with that Cuban and Nicaraguan plasma, we still have 7,000 more "plasmas" which we can send them so that, added to the 111,000 Cuban "plasmas" who departed from Mariel, they can end up by getting rich. Then it will not be called Miami but Plasmapheresis.

SUPPORT FOR SOMOZISTS IN HONDURAS NOTED

PA121308 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Hondurans who arrived in Managua recently have stated in the editorial office of this newspaper the following: "The former Somoquist guards who are in Honduras are receiving from the government support that was never offered to Sandinist refugees and fighters who, during and after the insurrection of September 1978, arrived in our country."

"These thugs and fugitives from justice wanted by an entire nation have complete freedom to move around the country, openly bragging about having the support of political bosses, military commanders, mayors and officials who support the armed forces government and the power behind the throne," the Honduran travelers said.

Based on the statements made by these travelers, it is obvious that the most notorious thugs of the former national guard, including Agustin Bodan, Rene Alegria and Gregorio Pichardo, ride elegantly with their women in their big cars through the streets of Tegucigalpa and go to the best restaurants, parties and official functions of the military government.

A "Good-Hand" Minister

The Somoquist criminals have found specific support from two of the most presumptuous ministers of Honduras. One of them is Herman Allan Padget, secretary of the chief of state [name and title as published], whose main job is to discredit all accusations, to try to dilute all protests and to threaten journalists who do not receive money from government or autonomous agencies and who try to present the tragic facts of the Honduran situation.

"In this regard," our sources said, "the situation of the independent news media and of honest journalists is becoming more difficult every day. On the one hand, the oligarchy, made up of millionaire soldiers and businessmen who monopolize economic and political power in the country, is trying to push them into bankruptcy by blocking advertisements and by waging against them a campaign aimed at making them appear as 'communists,' 'atheists,' 'Sandinists,' or 'terrorists.'"

"In recent days, as a result of the charges valiantly made by the church, the increase in the repression against popular organizations, and the murder of Dr. Gerardo Salinas, the threats against journalists--which in the past were made of anonymous telephone calls and messages--have now become more real; and there are elements that indicate the presence of a growing "Mano Blanca," which has directly threatened journalists reporting actions such as that in the Sumpul River where the Honduran army contributed with Salvadoran soldiers in the massacre of more than 300 peasants who tried to go to Honduras to escape the ravage of the civil war," the Honduran travelers said.

The Strongest Support

But the strongest support which the Somozist henchmen have in Honduras comes from Government and Justice Minister Col Cristobal Diaz. This official has become a real "guardian angel of the former Somozist guardsmen" and his support leads to effective measures. He has obtained residency and work permits, freedom of movement and economic aid for them. For this purpose he makes use of his position as head of a so-called "committee of refugees" which welcomes with open arms the members of the genocidal Somozist national guard but rejects the Salvadoran peasants who have no other choice but to seek refuge in Honduras.

Support of Private Enterprise

The former guardsmen have also found important support from the most recalcitrant sectors of the millionaire Honduran private enterprise sector which is dominated to a great extent by foreign capitalists who worship imperialism.

"If in Nicaragua we think that the counterrevolution does not yet dare to act openly in favor of some tactic, it is unquestionable that the rightwing strategy [in Honduras] has begun with a slander campaign organized by most of the news media, which are controlled by the oligarchy," those making the charges said.

"This campaign has the support of the directors of four of the five papers existing in Honduras. They are EL HERALDO, LA PRENSA, LA TRIBUNA and EL CRONISTA. Participants in this campaign include the country's main radio stations and newsmen such as Antonio Mazariegos, Lodovico Sanchez, Moises de Jesus Ullao Duarte, Gustavo Acosta Mejia, Andres Torres, Milton Mateo and Carlos Matute, most of them working for the station Voz de Honduras."

The Sell-Out Newsmen Have a "Hero"

"These newsmen who still receive salaries from Somozins are always searching for news or rumors against the Nicaraguan people. They hold television round tables where they "analyse" the Nicaraguan situation and they spread the journalistic injustices issued by the big pro-imperialist news agencies," the travelers added.

They added that for those corrupt newsmen, there are now "martyrs" of "freedom of expression" in Nicaragua. One of the most prominent is the editorialist of the newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua whom those Somozists consider to be a "courageous newsmen and symbol of real democracy and pluralism."

The editorials of that gentleman are read by the "commentators" of the National Party who always find in them something to support their pro-imperialist ideals," the travelers said.

They said that old refugee camps such as those of Yusguare, La Venta, Jamasran, Danli and others have become military training camps.

The operation carried out several days ago to allegedly dismantle a counter-revolutionary camp was only a smokescreen. The Hondurans know that there are several dozen training camps on farms of big landowners, ranches of officers and properties of the cattle associations, which are enemies to the death of the peasants.

"A station called the official radio of the special anticommunist forces' is operating in Honduras." It is known that this station probably operates in Olancho but the government has done nothing to dismantle it.

"The Somozists have several meeting places in Tegucigalpa and other cities. One of the most important is a restaurant owned by a Nicaraguan on the road to Danli."

CSO: 3010

'BARRICADA' REPORTS PENTAGON DOCUMENT ON RUMORS AS WEAPONS

PAG61805 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] We have repeatedly said that one of our people's ideological tasks is to wage an open struggle against rumor and rumormongers. The revolutionary practice has shown that far from being a simple vice practiced by idle people, rumors are counterrevolutionary weapons, instruments which, as part of reactionary propaganda, grow in strength through deceit and the ideological backwardness of certain sectors. In addition rumors have certain very special characteristics. Their objective is none other than destabilizing revolutionary political positions, creating counterrevolutionary situations and at times even making various backward sectors of our people carry out counterrevolutionary activities.

To illustrate this on the basis of our experience, one only has to review some of the campaigns of counterrevolutionary rumors that we have confronted: the attempts to create artificial supply crisis, the efforts to discredit our leaders and our vanguard, the strengthening of a psychology of fear based on ideological manipulations, the distortion of facts, the difficulties created in connection with the literacy crusade in remote areas and so forth. Needless to say reaction has had the support of certain national and international information media at its service, which at amazing speed turn rumors into "news" which they spread through the technical media at their disposal.

As a contribution to the tireless struggle against the enemies of our people we are now publishing a Pentagon document included in the "Psychological Operations Programs," which explains the imperialist "contribution" to the systematization of rumor techniques as a counterrevolutionary weapon. The document in question bares the imperialist enemy's strategy in this area, not only as far as Nicaragua is concerned, but as a weapon against any revolutionary process in the world. We invite our readers to discuss this document in order to identify the practices of internal reaction. We have also added certain considerations to help enrich our people's revolutionary practices as the process of consolidation of Sandinist hegemony.

The Pentagon Document

1. Objective: Teaching the dynamics of the mechanism used to spread rumors and destabilize political positions.

2. Reason: Through this knowledge, being able to use or control rumors as required by circumstances or situations.

Explanation

1. Generalities.

--Remembering the concept of psychological operations such as "utilization of propaganda" and other means of influencing the ideas, attitudes and conduct of either hostile, neutral or friendly elements to get their support in order to achieve the objectives.

--There are three classes of propaganda: gray, white and black.

--The media for white and gray propaganda are: the radio, caricatures, comic strips, pamphlets, signs and so forth.

--Definition of rumor: "It is either a specific or a general affirmation designed to make someone believe something without having any specific evidence. It is usually propagated orally, by word of mouth."

2. Characteristics.

--Its sources are unknown: consequently, the resistance found by white propaganda is annulled.

--It does not require the normal communications system, which is why the importance of a rumor increases when there is a shortage of communications media.

--The lower the degree of literacy, the more important this technique is.

--When propagated in a climate of friendly confidence it tends to appear more reliable.

--Its effective verification is usually difficult. Because its contents are open to various interpretations that depend on the knowledge, values and attitudes of the person.

3. The basic law of rumor: PR equals $I \times A$. (PR equals Power of the Rumor. I equals Importance of the subject to which it refers and A equals Ambiguity, that is, the lack of specific facts permitting its negation or verification).

4. Motivation for a Rumor.

Three basic emotional impulses motivate a rumor:

a) Fear. Rumor tends to provide reality to the fearful expectations of people who are "ready for the worst." Objectives: causing fear and terror, demoralizing.

b) Hope. For people who are frustrated due to unfulfilled wishes, rumor diminishes the tension of wishing. Objective: pleasing in order to try to hit their morale by catching them off guard.

c) Hatred. Rumor offers disillusioned or frustrated people an escape by providing them with someone to blame or with an object for their suspicions, hatreds and prejudices. Objective: creating internal disunity in order to weaken activity.

5. Reasons why rumors are propagated,

--In a climate of crisis or tension created by an emergency situation, an individual is inclined to listen to and repeat what he hears, be it a rumor or truthful information.

Other specific reasons.

a) Because it gives a response to important issues. Insurrection elicits the interest of the public and rumor gives response to problems about which no information can be provided at the moment.

b) Because it provides an excuse for personal conduct. Projection is one of the most powerful defense mechanisms to annul remorse. This is why a rumor is propagated, which presents somebody else doing something more or less censurable.

c) Because it provides a means of escaping responsibility. Rumor is used to express hostility or hatred openly without having to assume the inherent responsibility.

d) Because it gives the one telling it a feeling of importance. A person's prestige increases when he or she can provide "information" at times of doubt or confusion. When the information is not sufficiently important, the agent dramatizes or exaggerates it. Exaggeration is a characteristic of rumor.

6. Methods for the propagation of rumors.

--Use of agents: the friends of an affected region create the rumor within the group.

--Use of the communications media: usually, by means of questions that suggest their own answers, which can be easily distorted.

--Use of sympathizers: encourage sympathizers to propagate stories and topics for distortion.

7. The opportunity for rumor.

--When there is little information about important issues.

--When communications media have deteriorated.

--Inactivity or monotony.

--Periods of extreme tension.

Source: taken from a publication by the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA) (1977).

CSO: 3010

RAMIREZ ON SALVADORAN CHARGES AGAINST FSLN

PA051737 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Statement by Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the government of national reconstruction, on the "Face to the People" program on 4 July in Managua--recorded]

[Text] As you know, the situation in El Salvador is extremely critical and difficult and could easily be compared to those months of hard struggle waged by the Nicaraguan people against the Somozist dictatorship. As you all know from radio and newspaper reports, El Salvador is facing acts of violence and repression against the people. Every day there are reports of 30 to 40 workers, students and politicians murdered by paramilitary gangs made up of criminals using brutal methods of repression against the Salvadoran people. These acts are the cause of the abnormal situation and also the tension that exists in the country.

Salvadoran newspapers at the service of the same type of interests which the Sandinist revolution was able to eliminate thanks to the effort of the people, are accusing the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan government of supporting and promoting the armed struggle in El Salvador. These newspapers continue reporting that in Nicaragua we have training camps for the Salvadoran guerrillas and that we are supplying them with arms. These falsehoods, because they know they are lying, are intended to weaken the international position of the Sandinist revolution and to justify any aggression against our people and country. These accusations have not only been made by the Salvadoran news media, but some members of the Salvadoran military government junta have made similar accusations, which we have definitely rejected. They realize that when there is a situation like the one they have in El Salvador, it is the people, the Salvadoran people in this case, who have to decide their own fate. The Salvadoran people do not need foreign intervention to decide their own fate just as Nicaragua did not need it.

These accusations and the tension make us vulnerable to aggressions and unjustified attacks from El Salvador. The same thing is happening in Guatemala where Nicaraguans are attacked and even killed. We have protested these actions and have demanded an investigation. Nevertheless, Nicaraguans who for some reason must travel to these countries which are having these types of problems, must realize the risk they are taking just because they are Nicaraguans.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS HIS JOB

PA110303 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, and Dr Leonte Herdocia, National Commissioner for Human Rights, held a newsconference today to explain the functions of the National Commission for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights which was recently created by the revolutionary government.

The explanations were necessary because some persons who are encouraged by politicians or enemies of the revolution have been denouncing alleged violations of human rights abroad instead of bringing their charges before the Commission for the Promotion of Human Rights or other channels.

Dr Herdocia said the respect of human rights in Nicaragua will be a source of pride for our revolution. He said that the commission will operate with all the privileges and rights that it needs. We should clarify some specific cases which could have been solved easily were brought up before the wrong channels.

What must a person do if he believes his rights or those of a relative or friend are being violated? The answer is given by Dr Leonte Herdocia, National Commissioner for Human Rights:

[Begin recording] One of the essential aspects of the work of this commission and the National Commissioner for Human Rights is the maintenance of impartiality. It is not a matter of covering up for anyone. It is just the opposite. Our work is aimed at helping the government so that the mistakes--which along with abuses that have been committed--will be corrected. But this must be done in a way that brings us closer to the authorities. (?I think we are failing) in this area. We will try to get the authorities to accept this type of recommendation. This is the general view, particularly of the national leadership.

What we are seriously concerned about is the fact that a number of charges are being made about the violation of international human rights instruments. For example, the government junta has been receiving a number of

charges about the (?situation) of some citizens. Instead of sending the charge to the commission or the commissioner, these individuals directly send the charge to the government junta or Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. This has serious implications which I will refrain from mentioning but this has really reached serious dimensions. In a certain way the public is deceived because as soon as this type of denunciation is sent to the junta or the foreign minister, copies are sent to state institutions, the Supreme Court, the State Council, the Episcopal Conference, Amnesty International, Inter-American Human Rights Commission and the UN Human Rights Commission.

This is very delicate. Article 34 of the regulations of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission is being violated. A general legal norm establishes that one cannot resort to international courts or organizations without first exhausting the internal channels. If someone believes his rights are being violated there are legal mechanisms to make this known. In this regard I want to seriously note that the provisions of the international organizations which protect and promote human rights are being violated. They clearly establish that if the internal legal mechanisms have not been exhausted, one should not resort to the international organizations. After the internal mechanisms are exhausted then the complaint would pass to the internal organizations. We do not have any objection to having international organizations receive the complaints but in reality to say that this is the best way to obtain practical results is to deceive the Nicaraguan people.
[End recording]

CSO: 3010

'EL NUEVO DIARIO' CONDEMNS MEDIA ACTIONS AGAINST FATHERLAND

PA281303 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Editorial: "There is No Freedom to Betray the Fatherland"]

[Text] The enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution have constantly stated that freedom of expression means that everyone should be allowed to broadcast or publish whatever he wishes and that the only restriction on that freedom is the sense of responsibility or lack of it of the newsman himself.

Of course, this means that in the area of public freedoms the owner of a communications media would have an advantage, and in social aspects, all commercials could be handled freely, being of personal gain to the publishers even if implicit in them is the destruction of society by means of the defense of crime and even of pornography.

That is why the revolutionary government and organized newsmen have insisted and will continue to insist that freedom of the press must be exercised in the framework of social responsibility with a commitment to defend the cause of the majorities without denying to minorities the right to express themselves, and, above all, by making the communications media true tribunals of the people, their opinions, problems and denunciations in order that there may be real liberty.

However, there is one thing which has not been mentioned because it is obvious. That is the defense of the fatherland. Loyalty to our frontiers, the need to prevent any threat which would keep our sovereignty from flourishing.

We say this is obvious because it is inconceivable that any media, no matter how opposed to our revolution, should try to import something that damages the integrity of our nation.

Love for our fatherland would make us repeat this, even if we were to know that our revolution were indeed being exported, that material aid were being given to other peoples for their liberation.

but only because of love for our fatherland, but also because of our love for humanity, for the oppressed peoples.

In no way could we in the name of a convenient freedom of expression, help in the extermination efforts by the assassins of the people, those who kill priests and archbishops at the altar, those who drown the country in blood to defend oligarchic interests and foreign dependency.

However, when we know that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government has promised and is complying with its promise not to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighbors, when we know how little credibility can be attributed to a prisoner taken from the dungeons of a ferocious dictatorship, when we know that internationally there is constant effort to attack us, when we know all this and yet copy in a prominent and affirmative manner that which is being maneuvered abroad against Nicaragua, we are quite simply entering the area of treason against the fatherland.

100: 1010

CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

RAIDIRIA Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal, Companero Alejandro Chavez, official in charge of the Culture Ministry's Directorate for National Promotion of Art, and Companera Silvia Gutierrez have returned from the Soviet Union where they met with the Soviet Culture Minister.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the Delegation held several working sessions and set the guidelines for cultural exchange based on a cultural and scientific agreement which had been signed earlier by Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

This cultural exchange mainly consists of the exchange of artistic groups and artists from Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, as well as the exchange of exhibitions and delegations of cultural personalities to discuss the future cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Another main topic consists of strengthening the bonds and increasing the exchange between artistic and cultural organizations such as the USSR's Union of Composers, Union of Writers and Union of Painters and the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association [ASTC].

It was also agreed to send certain Nicaraguans to the Soviet Union to train them in the preservation of monuments, in library sciences, records production, in theater and in other specialized fields. We will also exchange publications, promote the study of the Russian language in Nicaragua and of Spanish in the Soviet Union and exchange translations of literary works from the two countries. There will be broad cooperation in the radio, television and cinema fields, including the exchange of films of a commercial and noncommercial nature.

This exchange will also cover the sports and tourism fields.

This agreement is part of an overall agreement which also includes separate chapters on the education and health sectors. Once all the agreements have been reviewed they will be signed by the two countries.

The Nicaraguan cultural delegation received a cordial welcome and was also afforded many courtesies, among them a luncheon at the Kremlin which was reciprocated with another offered by the Nicaraguan delegation in honor of Soviet personalities.

Worthy of special mention is the visit made to the Lagorsk religious center, the most famous Orthodox center located in the outskirts of Moscow. Several churches and convents where numerous pilgrimages and religious services are held are located there.

Our cultural delegation also visited the Soviet Union's Council for Religious Affairs. This council is somewhat like a government ministry which deals with religious affairs and the problems of all the different religions.

The Nicaraguan delegation was able to confirm that all of the most important religions in the world are practiced in the Soviet Union. There are about 40 million Orthodox Christians, approximately 30 million Muslims, about 100 Jewish Synagogues, and many Catholic Churches, as well as others of different Protestant sects. In the eastern part of the Soviet Union there are also millions of Buddhists. All of these peoples practice their religions in absolute freedom which was not possible prior to the revolution because the Orthodox religion was the religion of the Czarist state and the other religions were more or less forbidden or repressed. Even the Russian Orthodox religion could not be practiced in absolute freedom because the Czar had the patriarchs under control and the real head of the church was the Czar himself.

The Council for Religious Affairs has extended an invitation to several Nicaraguan religious personalities so that they may visit the Soviet Union and confirm that all religions are freely practiced there. This invitation is extended to a total of ten persons, including Catholics and Protestants, a journalist and a photographer.

This group will be able to freely study and investigate the religious situation in the Soviet Union.

We must stress the importance of this cultural exchange agreement between our country and the Soviet Union, because the latter is a great cultural power. It suffices to mention that the USSR publishes 2 billion books, 7,000 newspapers and approximately 5,000 magazines per year.

CBO: 3010

NATURE OF IMPERIALISM ARGUED IN PRESS

PJCB Called Proimperialist

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Lombardo Aburto: "Many Ways to Proimperialism"]

[Text] In an article by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios [PJCB] which was published in his newspaper on 14 June under the headline: "One Way to Anti-Imperialism"] there are inaccuracies which we feel require a response.

The writer of the article uses all possible methods to make his readers believe that the Soviet Union is an imperialist power. To support his argument, he refers to what he calls the armed interventions of the Soviet Union against the peoples of Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

We received the impression that the writer does not have sound knowledge of the concept of imperialism and uses it in a general way, without content or form, in the abstract; and we do not wish to believe that this was done with bad intent or undisclosed interests.

Lenin said: "If it were necessary to give the shortest possible definition of imperialism, it would have to be said that imperialism is the monopolistic phase of capitalism."

However, there are fundamental characteristics of capitalism which the selfsame Lenin takes it upon himself to define:

1. The concentration of capital and production has reached such a high level of development that it has created monopolies, which play a decisive role in economic life.
2. The function of bank capital vis-a-vis the industrialist and the establishment of the financial oligarchy on the basis of this "financial capital."

3. The export of capital as opposed to the export of goods acquires particularly great importance.

4. The formation of international monopolistic associations of capitalists, who divide up the world among themselves.

5. The termination of the territorial dividing up of the world among the most important capitalist powers.

These characteristics are expressed by means of armed intervention, when the justly indignant peoples rise up against their foreign exploiters; and the latter, to stop their advance, intervene with the force of their army in the rebelling country; e.g., Nicaragua in 1912 and 1926. To brand an intervention imperialist, we must consider the reason which prompts it. Were we to do otherwise we would run the risk of inaccuracies which confuse those who perceive them.

Why do armed interventions against Lenin's people take place in countries mentioned by the reporter in question? Do they perhaps take place to carry off the raw materials or to exploit the wage-earning workforce of those countries? If the writer has incontrovertible proof he should present it so that his article is supported by something more substantial than his mistaken thoughts.

We should like to mention the fact that imperialism as such has never accepted nor will it ever accept the reality of the liberation of countries. History is filled with examples of this kind in the over half century since the world was divided into two clearly defined camps. During this entire period, imperialism has fought and will continue to fight to take back the ground lost and to implement its methodology; it moves from one extreme to the other in barbarity, slander, economic blockade, armed intervention, economic destabilization, etc.

When such dirty tricks are perpetrated, the workers in power make use of a sacred principle which is called proletarian internationalism and which Chamorro Barrios cannot understand because of his class status and his ideological training, although he allows himself the luxury of attacking it in a coarse manner.

Young Pedro makes a mistake even greater than those we have referred to when in a strident tone he accuses the revolution of being anti-American and pro-Soviet by virtue of having signed a document with the USSR which jointly condemns the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of other countries and proclaims peace.

What does Pedro want? For Nicaragua to sign a document with the imperialist side condemning a country whose spirit has always been and will continue to be of great interest to the peace and social progress of mankind? This is unlikely to happen in a revolution of the workers and peasants and in a popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

however, let us try to see things in an even clearer way, Pedro says: "If Sandino had been born in Afghanistan he would not have signed pacts with the Russians; faithful to his principles and as a confirmed believer in the self-determination of peoples, he would have been fighting against the invaders with weapons in hand."

Let us use a bit of imagination and let us suppose that Sandino were among us and that at a given moment the counterrevolution were to attack the young Sandinist state, encouraged, financed and directed by imperialism. Would Sandino have rejected the aid of nations offering solidarity, in the name of chauvinistic nationalism? That is the case of Afghanistan.

In his article, Pedro does not say that Afghanistan is the story of Chile, the Dominican Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, El Salvador and Nicaragua, which American imperialism wishes to stop in their path toward freedom and independence. It is an imperialism which does not and does not wish to take into consideration the sign of the new times characterized by the international correlation of forces favoring the peoples that have sentenced it to death.

From this derives the one way to anti-imperialism of which Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Barrios accuses the Sandinist Popular, Democratic and Anti-imperialist Revolution and which in him is converted into many ways to pro-imperialism.

Chamorro Barrios Responds

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Letter to BARRICADA by Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Barrios]

[Text] To Lombardo Aburtó, author of "Many Ways to Pro-imperialism."
(BARRICADA, 17 June):

The entire basis of your rebuttal of my article "One Way to Anti-imperialism" is a certain number of obsolete definitions which you quote to me as if they were out of the Bible. These are definitions stated by Lenin over 60 years ago, before the Soviet Union invaded the countries of East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and others which I did not mention because these were interventions accomplished via Havana. At that time, Russia was not one of the two hegemonic powers which today have divided the world into "areas of vital interest." It was then that Lenin wrote his definitions and theories about imperialism which you quote today as if they were the infallible dictionary of modern political science.

With respect to your question "about whether I had asked myself: Why do armed interventions against Lenin's people take place in countries I continued? or do they perhaps take place to carry off the raw materials or to exploit the wage-earning workforce of these countries?" I answer as follows, Mr Lombardo:

It is not intentions which history records; it is deeds. Empires have thousands of excuses and theories to justify their invasions of other nations and generally "all of these invasions have been engaged in for the well-being of the people invaded." Imperialism is nothing new; it is very old, Mr Aburtin. Every empire will have its reasons, some good and some bad; however, history records deeds, not intentions.

[Signed Pedro J. Chamorro B.]

Lenin, Imperialism Reviewed

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Humberto Belli F]: "What Is Imperialism?"]

[Text] Any discussion of imperialism has to begin with a definition of the word. BARRICAADA columnist Lombardo Aburtin considers imperialism the kind of domination which Lenin described in his book "Imperialism, Higher Phase of Capitalism." Lenin's definition is not bad. The only problem with it is that it is very old and limits itself to only one kind of imperialism.

What Lenin did was to characterize the imperialism which was typical at the beginning of the 20th century, such as that practiced by the big capitalist nations of the world. England and Germany, principally.

However, before capitalist imperialism, many imperialisms existed. For example, the domination practiced by the Romans in olden days was imperialist; the domination practiced in pre-Hispanic America by the Aztec and Inca Empires, based on the force extraction of tributes from subject tribes was imperialism; mercantile imperialism was practiced by Spain, England and other powers in the 15th-16th century. These imperialisms had characteristics different from those described by Lenin.

To accept Lenin's definition of imperialism is to unjustifiably reduce its scope to a single kind of imperialism. Further, we would be resorting to obsolescence, since today the characteristics of imperial domination have changed a great deal; and there are Marxist writers who define the imperialism which stems from the capitalist countries in another way. (For example, Baran and Sweezy in "Monopolist Capital.")

Although quite different, imperialisms, however, have something in common that allows them to be defined in a manner which encompasses all of them. In the Dictionary of the Royal Academy, imperialism is defined as "the process of extending the domination of one state over another state or states by means of force." Thus, imperialism becomes any political system which attempts to dominate any other country by means of force.

That is what permits us to speak of Roman Imperialism, American Imperialism, Soviet Imperialism and Chinese Imperialism.

Soviet imperialism arose with force at the end of World War II when it imposed a strict domination over the countries of Eastern Europe. Around 1950, China made its presence felt by means of its actions in Korea, Tibet and quite recently its attack on Vietnam. Both imperialisms came into being after Lenin's death; therefore, he could not have considered them in his analysis. Similarly, Marx could not have considered the kind of imperialism which Lenin described as well at the time, since the circumstances were different during his lifetime.

We must bring ourselves up to date and not become victims of the bias seeing only one imperialism.

Ludwig Alberts went further along in his article that to brand an intervention imperialist the reasons which incite it must be considered. The problem with this is that it does not explain the motivations of the USSR in its different interventions.

The obvious answer could be used: "These interventions were for the purpose of defending the proletariat of those countries against the sinister imperialist maneuvers of reactionaries and the CIA."

However, the convincing historical reality is that this reply has no validity. If this be so, let us analyze each intervention case by case. Let us take a look at the interventions in East Germany in 1953, Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The first two interventions had their origin in overwhelming worker uprisings. In the last two interventions, there were the additional reason for unseating governments which were communist but which wished to free themselves from the guardianship of Moscow and introduce their own reforms. Fortunately, that is not what I say but is according to theoreticians and leaders of the most distinguished revolutionary left; e.g., Ernest Mandel, in his booklet on bureaucracy; former Czechoslovak Minister of Economy Ota Sik; Maurice Buis; and others. During the Hungarian intervention, Jean-Paul Sartre, who was such a standardbearer of leftist causes, condemned the action. When Czechoslovakia was invaded, most of the Western European communist parties did the same thing. Now, with the Afghanistan intervention, Yugoslavia and most of the socialist, nonaligned countries of the world have issued a condemnation. Why, then, this bias?

Imperialism is the temptation of the powerful, independently of whether the system is capitalist or socialist. It is a weakness of men, not systems. Imperialism was practiced by the Egyptians, Spaniards, Americans and Chinese.

Our position as a small country of the Third World is to make common cause against the imperialist abuses of the great powers, no matter what induces them to take action. Only in this way can our revolution really call itself anti-imperialist.

Otherwise, we will have to call it simply an anti-American revolution.

Imperialism Defined

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] The definition of imperialism is broader than that offered by Lenin. Any country or system which attempts to impose its domination on another country by force is imperialist. Soviet interventions have been against dissident communist governments and worker uprisings. Lenin could not have visualized Soviet imperialism because he was already dead when it came into being.

8143

CSO: 3010

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAM HEAD IN ESTELI INTERVIEWED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Jun 80 p 9

[Interview with Alberto Idietatorremendia Vega, a physician and commander of the Cuban Revolution, on 4 and 5 June at the headquarters of the Cuban medical delegation on Pancasan Avenue in Esteli]

[Text] The interview was conducted amid a mountain of tasks that internationalist Dr Idietatorremendia Vega still had to do. In his peculiar and deliberate manner of speaking he gave us friendly and willing answers to the questions that we posed to him. On 5 June he returned to his homeland to join the medical efforts in the first free territory in the Americas.

Question: What activities is the Cuban medical delegation undertaking in Esteli?

Answer: The Carlos Ullma Medical Brigade, from Santiago, is internationalist and is providing medical attention to the people of Esteli, caring for the health of the humble, rebellious and revolutionary people of Esteli.

From the very beginning we have focused our efforts on the municipalities and thus we have assisted Nicaraguan doctors in four of the five municipalities, San Juan de Limay, Pueblo Nuevo, Esteli and La Trinidad.

Question: How do you view the health care problem in the department of Esteli and in Nicaragua's rural regions?

Answer: The health-related problems of Nicaraguan peasant farmers are serious, because they were not regarded as human beings; they were seen as beasts for labor and were treated as such. They were cared for only to the extent that they were productive. They were not paid; it was feudalism with a right to life and to a place to live.

What we inherited was malnutrition and everything that results from it when man's body cannot defend itself against the onslaughts of the environment: parasitism, malaria, gastrointestinal diseases, tuberculosis, infectious and contagious diseases, drug addiction and the whole range of disasters with which Yankee imperialism, through its lackeys, like Somoza, keeps control of the people whom it exploits.

Question: What basic problems will the revolutionary government have to come to grips with 11 months after the victory of the uprising?

Answer: In our judgment, any revolution by the peoples trying to free themselves from the imperialist yoke has to first come to grips with man's health, so that everyone can be happy. That is why "Che" said: "We understand perfectly that the life of a human being is worth a thousand times more than all of the possessions of the richest man on earth!"

Health care is a right that the people acquire with the advent of the revolution, and it is the state's duty to provide it.

Question: Why are health-related problems, premature infant and adult death and malnutrition the logical outcome of exploitation, colonialism and underdevelopment?

Answer: All of the problems that you have mentioned, as well as prostitution and marihuana, make the people lethargic and cause them to lose their will, and the imperialists take advantage of this to put them under their thumb and prevent them from freeing themselves.

They are kept alive as long as they are useful to their goals of exploitation. Then they become a burden and have to die, which is why people die prematurely and the average life expectancy is so short among the classes that are exploited and discriminated against.

This is the logical outcome of exploitation and feudalism among the peasant population and of colonial control of the proletariat and its other class allies.

Question: Are there similarities between the Nicaraguan people and the African, Asian and particularly Latin American peoples?

Answer: Men are one. Capitalist society separates them according to classes, and to that extent we become weak, but we are still men. Some are the exploiters and others are the exploited.

The nations that seek their true liberation from imperialism, independently of the endemics and epidemics of their regions, have health-related problems like Nicaragua's. Despite their individual characteristics, all men who seek to be free are the same.

Question: What medical assistance will the Cuban Government continue to lend the revolutionary process of the Nicaraguan people?

Answer: The eminently revolutionary Cuban people are aware of the aid that they are providing to all of the peoples who are seeking their liberation, and we are boosting this aid as much as we can. We are helping our sister nation of Nicaragua, our very dear "Nica comrades" to this same extent.

Thus, we will have to be in a position to take in this assistance, so that we can increase it and so that we can all help each other.

Question: What medical experience has the revolutionary government of Cuba gained over the 21 years of its socialist revolution?

Answer: Our infant and maternal mortality rates and our life expectancy rates are well-known, and our very modest medical school can proudly show its accomplishments to the incredulous eyes of other schools that are there to help the few, whereas our school is there to help the masses, the destitute, the humble, the proletarians. That is our experience.

Question: What is your opinion of the medical care for mothers and infants, the preventive medicine, pediatrics and hospital systems in our health care network?

Answer: Nicaragua's health care system has excellent programs, with the backing of the people and their vanguard. The only thing that the Health Ministry has left to do is to provide priority comprehensive medical care for women and children, medical care for those who made this revolution possible, for the Nicaraguan people, the child heroes, the men children of Nicaragua, the loyal heirs of General Sandino and Carlos Fonseca.

Question: Is the Sandinist People's Revolution perhaps faced with health care problems similar to the ones that the Cuban Revolution faced at its outset?

Answer: Its health care problems are obviously similar to those of exploited men and children all over the world, with the individual differences of brothers who are one and who love each other deeply. They all have their little problems that are not essentially the same.

Question: What have been your impressions of our revolutionary process, with the National Literacy Crusade, the 80 Plan and the Sandinist People's Militia?

Answer: The revolutionary process of Sandino's people is cause for great enthusiasm among those of us who had the opportunity to read the revolutionary press when we were students and who have been able to witness the initial steps of their triumph. It fills us with a revolutionary feeling of admiration and profound respect for this heroic people.

The National Literacy Crusade is magnificent. With their greater knowledge brigade members are battling illiteracy and conveying their revolutionary culture. They are also learning to understand health care problems, identifying diseases and helping to have them treated in a single health care system for the entire population.

The 80 Plan, the reconstruction of the country, is of primary importance. Now is the time to sweat, and those who offered their blood in combat must now take up the weapons of reconstruction in memory of those who fell for their ideals. We will be free only to the extent that we produce; we will have only what we are able to produce. That is why the revolutionary people and their vanguard are forming militias and preparing to defend their homeland. They are also present in the fields, in factories, in shops, in health care offices. Members of the militia are revolutionary, and the revolution is everything.

Question: What do you think of the people of Nicaragua?

Answer: I greatly admire Sandino's philosophy and his children, just as I have admired and been brought up with Jose Marti's philosophy. This brings to mind one of the master's thoughts: "When a serious thought, a resolute intention, a noble and legitimate aspiration, is embodied in man, man's surroundings vanish in the spaces and horizons of an idea."

8743

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ELECTIONS DEMANDED HELD--Managua, 5 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party (PCDN) today demanded that the Sandinist government issue a new electoral law and hold municipal elections. The PCDN today said that, "the roots and basis of the Somoza dictatorship were that for more than 40 years it refused to grant Nicaraguans the right to freely elect their own government." The PCDN said that the present government junta's program includes the obligation to issue the necessary laws to guarantee justice and social progress through universal suffrage. The Conservative Party leaders decided during a party plenum to immediately start a campaign to promote the holding of municipal elections throughout the country as a first step toward renewing electoral activities in Nicaragua. [Text] [PA060132 Paris AFP in Spanish 0005 GMT 6 Jul 80]

AID TO SOMOZA FOLLOWERS--Tegucigalpa--A shipment of food and clothes has arrived from Miami for distribution in Honduras exclusively among former National Guardsmen who were loyal to the overthrown Nicaraguan President Tacho Somoza. The assistance has been concentrated at the Tegucigalpa fire station, where there is a list of all Somozist males who have sought refuge in Honduras and who appeared in the rosters of the now defunct genocidal guard. The Honduran news media were alerted by Nicaraguan refugees who did not serve in the National Guard and who, for some reason, left their country to escape Sandinist justice. According to reports published here on Thursday, many former Somozist guards have approached the fire station seeking their respective relief packages. It was also noted that those in charge of the distribution are the murderous former General Agustin Bodan, former Col Rene Alegria and a lieutenant by the name of Pichardo. [Text] [PA040237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jul 80]

COFFEE EXPORT TAX EXPLAINED--Nicaragua is in a very difficult economic situation and we must obtain the funds needed for social projects from somewhere, Agricultural Development Minister Jaime Wheelock said on referring to the coffee export tax during a news conference yesterday afternoon. Commander Wheelock explained that the revolutionary government will receive \$50 for every quintal of top grade coffee [Cafe Oro] exported beginning with the next harvest. He added that the tax does not affect production but the profit margins of that crop which have been taken into account. Someone has to pay for Nicaragua's difficulties and for the system of exploitation which

colated in the past because we cannot postpone the attention we must give to the peasant population in health, education and other fields, Commander Wheelock added. [Text] [PA10112] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Jul 80]

CALL FOR HELPING REFUGEES--Nicaragua made a new call to the democratic Latin American countries to open their doors to the Salvadoran refugees fleeing repression. Nicaraguan government member Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega said in Managua that the men and women leaving El Salvador are the refugees of Latin America, those who really need aid at this time because they form part of a people who are being massacred. After expressing surprise at the lack of a real international campaign to aid them, Ortega said that Nicaragua will share its limited economic resources with the Salvadorans persecuted in their country. [Text] [PA10140] Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 10 Jul 80]

COMMUNIST FIFTH COLUMNISTS--In an assembly of residents of various suburbs held at the Espasa Sports Center, Pedro Turcios, the veteran union leader, charged that a serious danger exist as a result of the Somocist fifth columnists who are conspiring against the revolution 24 hours a day. They have infiltrated the ministries and the Sandinist defense committees, Turcios charged. One must be alert against these fifth columnists who are now conspiring disguised as Sandinists. We believe that the veteran union leader is correct. Leaders of Somocist unions have been infiltrated and they are promoting strikes each week at state-owned and private enterprises. It was charged that there are many Somocists who are now acting as labor leaders at the cement company and the MAYCO enterprise. During Somocist times these same people had been involved with the organizations of white unions. [As published] [Editorial] [Text] [PA101252 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jul 80 p 2]

MANAGUA TOWN MEETING--State council representatives yesterday met at the Espasa Sports Center with members of mass organizations and the general public in an open town meeting. The people recounted their problems and concerns to the state council representatives who then replied to the people's questions. The meeting was attended by Commander Bayardo Arce, president of the state council, and Vice Presidents Commander Hugo Torres and Guerrilla Commander Irma Maria Telles. Federico Lopez Napoleon Loaisiga, Carlos Garcia Garzon and Fernando Arzola, representative of the Sandinist defense committee. Commander Bayardo Arce explained the functions of the state council, describing it as an institution of the revolution because all mass organizations are represented in it. Commander Hugo Torres reported on the achievements of the state council in the 2 months since it was installed. He stressed that two of its greatest achievements are the law to protect the literary brigade members and the decree on bilingual education in the Atlantic Coast region. There was a question and answer period after Commander Torres' speech. The representatives of mass organizations brought up the problems and concerns they face in their neighborhoods. Most of the questions dealt with the problem of lack of housing, high water and power rates, health problems and the shortage of medicines. [Excerpt] [PA101401 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jul 80]

INCREASED PUBLIC SAVINGS--Managua 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Arturo Cruz, one of the five members of the Nicaraguan government junta, has revealed that public savings in the country's banks have increased since June of 1979 by 25 percent to a total of 4,959 billion cordobas (\$495.6 million). [PA231547 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2152 GMT 17 Jun 80 PA]

GOLD CONTRABAND--BARRICADA has learned that three individuals who were former employees of Laticia Airlines have been identified as being involved in the contraband of gold in Miami. There are also strong suspicions against a U.S. citizen. During the past few days, some 6 lbs of gold were confiscated at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport when it was being smuggled out of the country. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jun 80 pp 1, 10 PA]

GOVERNMENT SEIZES BAG FACTORY--The junta of the government of national reconstruction announced that it has seized control of Masen Bag Factory in 2-Blanco. Junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado explained to the factory's 200 workers that the government had assumed control of the factory by expropriating the shares from Ariel Gonzalez, Vicente Navas, Adolfo Gonzalez Balto-dano and Jose Ignacio Gonzalez, who owned the factory. Ramirez said that the government will take over tomorrow and that the factory is now the people's property, who will manage and take care of it and see that production and productivity increases for the benefit of the workers and the Nicaraguan people. The workers reported that the machinery was not functioning because of missing parts, which supposedly are in the custom house but have not been taken out because the Central Bank has not approved the funds to do so. Junta member Arturo Cruz said that the government will see that the machinery spare parts are delivered to the factory. Finally, the workers vowed to make every effort to put the factory to work again as their contribution to the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. [Text] [PA122018 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jul 80]

0301 0010

COLUMBIAN VIEWS AMBASSADOR MOSS' INVITATION TO PDP

PAQ32150 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Jul 80 pp 4, 25

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perera: "Can Communists Drink High Ball?"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning the entire front page of this paper was devoted to U.S. Ambassador Moss' unusual invitation to Peoples Party (PDP) Secretary General Ruben Dario Souza to the reception that will be held tomorrow to commemorate the 13 colonies, independence from English domination.

Let us analyze Ambassador Moss' reasons for extending this invitation, the rejection of which has not been well received by the usual sectors. Had Souza accepted the invitation, he would still have been criticized. We, who are not communist, who believe in the Nonaligned Movement and fight for international solidarity and peaceful coexistence, can say that regarding acceptance of this invitation, the result would invariably be "damned if you do and damned if you don't," whether the invitation had been accepted or rejected, the communists would have still come out looking bad because if Souza had accepted he would have been labeled a "turncoat," and "opportunist," a "traitor" and a "revisionist." Ambassador Moss very skillfully seeks to create a crisis of conscience to complicate things for the PDP; and he has done it.

He has done it because the new U.S. strategy seeks to make it clear that U.S. foreign policy is aimed at change, at open dialogue and at the acceptance of the fact that any country--especially Panama where capitalism is firmly established--can coexist with extremist movements that propose a producer rather than a consumer state.

We believe Ambassador Moss and his advisors, as well as Washington's dictates, are related to the new political realism that is becoming prevalent in Washington. This means that the unexpected invitation extended to the communists must be viewed within the framework of the frontal changes sought by President Carter's best strategists.

Here in Panama, certain sectors may view the issue with a certain degree of superficiality. But we believe its repercussions are profound and that under the present circumstances, the PDP leadership must reexamine the situation, take a step forward and do the best it can to speed up its registration. We feel this country is now ready to cope with ideological confrontations that polarize conditions in order to make the true objective of social justice reach our shores.

CSO: JOLO

COMMUNIST SEES INVITATION TO PDP AS TACIT APPROVAL

PAG30124 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 p 4

["Bona fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "Why Do the Gringos Love Vodka?"]

[Text] The title of our article yesterday was: Can the Communists Drink High Ball? This title logically covered various aspects and hues of politics, especially in relation to yesterday's headlines concerning Ruben Dario Souza's rejection of the invitation tendered by Ambassador Moss, which was notoriously made public.

The incident became such an issue that even the UPI and AP news agencies echoed the contradiction and the critical report was known all over the world. But why do the Panamanian Communists support Souza in his refusal? It is because they believe that political reality demands this rejection to make it clear that peaceful coexistence is handled at world level and never at the national level.

However, we, as political analysts, see in Ambassador Moss' gesture an express recognition of the existence of a Communist Party in Panama and the approval of the present Panamanian administration which allows the Communist Party to register and develop the principle of ideological pluralism and to use measures that will prevent an underground confrontation.

That is, the correlation of forces in the world is compelling the best U.S. and local strategists to make their moves in this game of chess. What can happen is that in the long run the Americans can appear as the new revolutionaries in Latin America in favorable conditions to encourage and propose agrarian reforms wherever they are needed.

This is the way in which the United States is operating in El Salvador, and we see that the same thing is happening in Panama. Does Ambassador Moss' invitation have any relation to General Torrijos' emphatic statement that Sandinism will triumph in Central America and that this movement is needed to solve social problems? We think so. The Americans know that the Panamanian general has international prestige, thus, to present him with Mr Carter as a Nobel Prize candidate serves to consolidate domestic fronts so that both images can be handled with intelligence, political realism and tact.

Moreover, would the Americans agree to participate in a Communist fiesta? If the occasion arises we can tell you right now that they would accept. Today, Washington's strategy tends to the establishment of a dialogue with all groups. Washington is trying to project an image of tolerance in which there can be no fear. According to the policy, it is better to have the enemies near where one can know them, learn how they operate and naturally to establish a balance that will allow a coordination of political movements that will make the image of neo-capitalism more acceptable.

Naturally the reactionaries will be viewing the U.S. invitation as a surrender. It is not. The U.S. objectives are very clear. The Panamanian Communists well know that there are many goals at stake, the most important of which is to attain power through the workers.

CSG: 3010

COLUMNIST ON PDP LEADERS' REJECTION OF U.S. EMBASSY INVITATION

FA90155 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Jul 80 p 6-A

[By Adolfo Benedetti: "Souza's Blinking"]

[Text] Today we are lending our column to that restless analyst of our current political situation, Victor M. Franceschi who, with his characteristic agility, has interestingly examined Peoples Party (PDP) Secretary General Ruben Souza's rejection of U.S. Ambassador Ambler Moss' invitation to the 4 July reception.

Here is Franceschi's emotive contribution:

I have not been particularly surprised to learn about the PDP's (not Ruben D. Souza's) refusal to attend the commemoration of the U.S. independence. I have always observed that just as there are men who never grow either mentally or anatomically, there are certain organizations to which a similar thing happens: it is a case of oversight by their leadership.

It is a deplorable irony that the organization that bears the name of Peoples Party (and claims to represent the worker and peasant mass) should reach adulthood not only wearing its kindergarten uniform but also weakened by the fact that the peasant and working masses have gathered with unusual passion around the Panamenist jug or the Liberal banner and now, fortunately, under Omar Torrijos Herrera's leadership.

But this contradiction can be explained. Almost all Latin American Communists (those in West Europe are worthy of admiration) ignore the Marxist dictum that calls for implementing its particular philosophy to each latitude, moment and circumstance, and join instead with dreadful deafness in the chorus that Moscow surreptitiously sings. But Moscow has two scores: one for its own national recreation and the other for those who pay attention to them abroad. This political manipulation, with its stale leftist phrases devoid of all imagination, is neither audible nor intelligible to peasants and workers. Nobody feels invited to participate in an action if the language in which he is addressed is in no way related to the nation's rich and profound patrimony.

Just as the peoples have been capable of understanding the movement of the stars through their daily empirical observation without resorting to complicated writings or sophisticated electronic techniques, they have similarly observed in our own backyard the PDP's recurrent contradictions, as it finds good reasons to applaud Russian genocide against the people of Hungary and Afghanistan but terms criminal (as it indeed is) the landing of Marines in Santo Domingo and the virtual U.S. military occupation of Panama. Along this confused line of thought the people must assume that if we had eastern bears in the Canal Zone military bases instead of northern eagles, we would find national development along the way.

Such untenable positions added to the lack of a political language of its own, turns of the PDP into the distant Kremlin's sounding board and the orthodoxy (and by definition, orthodoxy and Marxism do not get along) of the closed leadership circle, have denied this organization the political permeability it needs for our workers and peasants to see their interests represented there.

I refused to attend the official commemorative event to which the U.S. ambassador invited me. But that was a personal response for which I must account only to my own conscience, as I was not invited on account of any particular post.

But U.S. Ambassador Dr Ambler Moss Jr invited the PDP through Mr Ruben Dario Souza to this celebration. Any political leader (and one would suppose that Souza is the top PDP leader for some reason) would have noted the connotation and political possibilities implied in the U.S. embassy's gesture, which falls within the framework of Panamanian reality rather than on any other, and would have shrewdly thought about how to move his chess piece in this entente that had always been denied before without the possibility of a dialogue.

But the PDP's orthodoxy is an obscure evil that beclouds every possibility of reading the signs of our times. Where would the world be if the Soviet ambassador in Washington followed the example of the Panamanian communist leader?

Any political leader understands that a diplomat does not extend official invitations (or personal ones, for that matter) carelessly because they are always part of political tactics and strategies. The gist of the problem in the Souza versus Moss Jr case should not have been the former's emotional rejection, but his cold confrontation with the latter. As Omar Torrijos has said, in politics, the one who blinks loses. And Souza had more than enough of the emotional and automatic blinking that the U.S. ambassador lacked.

That is why I said at the beginning that the PDP has reached its 50th anniversary wearing its kindergarten uniform, a development that as a citizen does not make me proud and as a politician worries me.

CSO: 3010

UPI NEWSMAN 'FLEES' TO MIAMI, REFUSES TO CORRECT REPORT

PAG10025 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 6-A

[From the "High Voltage" column]

[Text] Mexican-American Alfonso Chardy has fled to Miami, without showing the dignity or class displayed by his wife Sally. He now says that he will not correct his report because the Panamanian press attacked him harshly.

This little Mexican really has gall. He insulted the Panamanian people, tried to disrupt our relations with a brother country and promote racial struggle among Panamanians, and then he wanted us to remain silent and praise his infamous article.

While Ambassador Ambler Moss and his information personnel maintain the most cordial relations with all sectors, this individual--we don't know if he is Mexican or American--tried to scoff at a people who, although small, have given proof of generosity and can become big when required.

Without any intervention by the authorities, Chardy fled after learning about the resolution issued by the Technical Journalists Board sanctioning him for having violated professional ethics. He fled to Miami as a common criminal would. This action portrays him in his just dimension as an individual who harms the objective journalism of which those transnational press agencies pride themselves. It can well be said that Chardy expelled himself.

CSO: 3010

PANAMA

ROYO SENDS CARTER 4TH OF JULY MESSAGE

PA061827 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Jul 80 pp 1-A, 11-A

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of the independence of the United States, President Aristides Royo has sent a telegram to President Jimmy Carter.

The text of President Royo's telegram follows:

His excellency Jimmy Carter

President of the United States of America

The White House

On the occasion of commemorating 204 years of the Declaration of Independence of the 13 colonies that forged that great nation, I send a friendly greeting in the name of the Panamanian people and government.

We hope that the noble principles that inspired the independence of 1776 will always guide your people and that the nation conceived by Washington, Jefferson, Adams and so many other patriots will serve as an example of respect for human rights, and for the principles of the free self-determination of all peoples, nonintervention and the peaceful solution of conflicts.

In addition to our good wishes on the occasion of this new anniversary of the independence of your country, I want to express my wishes for your personal happiness and that of your family.

[Signed] Aristides Royo
President of Panama
4 July 1980

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL APPLAUDS SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN REUNIFICATION

PAH11902 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Solidarity with Korea"]

[Excerpts] In order to fulfill the resolution approved in 1973 in Algeria, many countries are developing sociopolitical and cultural programs to express their solidarity with the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Panama, which for over 60 years has also been a divided nation due to the colonialist presence of U.S. imperialism, but which has managed to set in motion a decolonization process as a result of peaceful negotiations, must at the very least express its solidarity with the plans and programs proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve similar objectives. That is why the Panamanian delegation at the United Nations supported a UN resolution on this matter, as it is in accordance with the principles of peace, understanding and decolonization contemplated in the UN charter.

One must therefore hope that the United States will reaffirm the principles that led to a peaceful solution of the Panama Canal problem, thus fulfilling the promises that President Carter made to his people that the U.S. Armed Forces would be withdrawn from Korea in order to permit the development of peaceful and independent negotiations leading to Korea's unification and therefore, to an alleviation of the tensions currently endangering peace in Asia and security throughout the world.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION PARTY ELECTIONS--During a meeting held last night the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) appointed Domingo Laino as president for a period of 2 years. The following persons were elected as members of the PLRA Executive Board: Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, Domingo Laino, Carlos Alberto Gonzalez, Carmen De Lara Castro, Herminio Gimenez, Juan Manuel Benitez, Juan Carlos Zaldivar, Manuel Radice, Oscar Aguilera, Miguel A. Saguier, Nelson Garcia Ramirez, Carlos Villagra Marsal, Jose Felix Fernandez, Carlos Moreno, Elida Lizza, Francisco Jose de Vargas, Gilda Carisimo, Angel Ayala, Antonio Ferreira, Alfredo Boccia, Modesto Salinas, Nicolas Cantero, Filemon Valdez, Efren Gonzalez, Juan Carlos Ramirez, Arnulfo Quintana, Enrique Ferreira, Gustavo Paniagua, Victor Gimenez and Ricardo Jara. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 May 80 p 12]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

AUSTERE MILITARY BUDGET--According to Lt Gen Jose Gagliardi Schiaffino, the budget allotted to the armed forces under the upcoming constitutional government of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry will be austere and will seek to keep in line with the country's economic status quo. The future minister of aeronautics admitted that sacrifices and cuts must be made to help the government in its efforts aimed at reducing unnecessary expenditures. However, Gagliardi pointed out that these efforts must not jeopardize national security. This means that careful planning will be required to establish the expenditures necessary for the implementation of the armed forces' sensitive task of protecting territorial integrity. Further on, General Gagliardi indicated that he trusts that President Morales Bermudez will provide the necessary cooperation to overcome the current economic crisis before 28 July. [Text] [PY011503 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 80]

DEMONSTRATION FOR MISSING MONTONEROS--Lima, 8 Jul (AFP)--Several women dressed in mourning clothes marched today through the streets of this capital in protest over the disappearance of five Argentine citizens here. The march, which was organized by several leftist women's organizations, was carried out peacefully. The demonstrators marched in front of the Argentine Embassy and the building where President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry is working before assuming the government on 28 July. [Excerpt] [PY100216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 9 Jul 80]

CSO: 3010

MIDDLE EAST SEEN AS POTENTIAL MARKET FOR EXPORTS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 19 Jun 80 Sec 1 p 31

[Text] The exploratory trade mission to seven Arab OPEC countries will give the Venezuelan public and private sectors an opportunity to determine the competitive possibilities of several nontraditional Venezuelan products in that market, according to the vice president of Yukery Industries Operations, German Vargas.

Shortly before its departure on an organized tour by the Foreign Trade Institute (ICE) to explore the possibilities of developing commercial and financial exchanges with Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, Vargas emphasized in his statements that thanks to the mechanisms available to the Venezuelan state to provide incentives for exports, Venezuelan enterprises have broad possibilities both to export and to compete on world markets.

"It is enough to say," Vargas affirmed, "that the in case of Yukery Industries contacts had already been established with Arab countries, during the period 1974-1977, among others, when a certain number of exports were made to Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; however, these exports had to be partially stopped due to transport difficulties and, in the specific case of Libya, to political events in that country.

Venezuelan problems in the fleet sector forced Yukery to channel its exports to Kuwait via Brazil, where it has a company whose transport Brazil subsidizes. However, unbounded Brazilian inflation occurred which affected in particular sheetmetal packaging, thus preventing continuation of negotiations, despite the fleet subsidy.

However, the opening of the Suez Canal increased the possibility of negotiating from Venezuela; therefore, an effort was made to resume the 1978-1979 operations, a period during which domestic demand rose, thus decreasing the exportable surplus by over 50 percent.

The vice president of Yukery Operations said that this exportable surplus is now sufficient, although the fact that sugar is quoted at a higher price in the country makes production more costly and causes problems of competition within the Arab countries' market.

At present, there is a need in the real market for fruit juices in the countries to be visited during the tour amounting to about 10 million cases, a very promising sign compared to the national market of 2 million cases. Of these markets, the one with the greatest potential is Saudi Arabia, while Algeria represents an opportunity for the opening of a market for products derived from cacao, such as margarine, liqueur and cacao cake.

SIDOR Exports

For this part, the head of purchasing for the Orinoco Iron and Steelworks (SIDOR), Dr Gustavo Aranda, who also will make the trip, said that this industry had never established any kind of contact with the Arab market.

Aranda said that, on this mission organized by the ICE, the specifications of required materials will be determined and if SIDOR's offer is within the range, terms of delivery and international price levels, it is expected that initial negotiations will be undertaken, particularly as regards the categories of hot-rolled coil and cable.

For 1980, SIDOR planned to export 200,000 tons of hot-rolled coil of which a total of 110,000 tons was sold in the first 6 months.

As for the cable, during the first 6 months 40,000 tons were sold; this is an important figure, since the goal set for year's end was 100,000 tons.

Up to now, SIDOR's principal international client has been Italy; and the fact that Arab countries have been obtaining their supplies from the European market will have no significant impact on Venezuelan sales.

8143

CSO: 3010

OIL INDUSTRY WORKERS SIGN CONTRACT AT FEDEPETROL

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Jun 80 Sec 1 p 22

[feat] The new contract for oil industry workers which was signed yesterday afternoon at FEDEPETROL [Petroleum Workers Federation] headquarters will cost a total of 1.6 billion bolivars.

The following persons were present at the signing ceremony: the minister of energy and mines, Dr Humberto Calderon Berti; minister of labor, Dr Rangel Quintero Castaneda; president of MARAVEN, Dr Alberto Quiroz; president of LAGOVEN, Dr Guillermo Rodriguez Eraso; Dr Julio Cesar Arreaza, director of PETROVEN; and other industry representatives.

The worker representation consisted of the following persons, among others: the president of FEDEPETROL, Carlos Alberto Pinerua; president of PETRAHIDROCARBUROS [Federation of Workers of the Industry of Hydrocarbons and Derivatives], Antonio Machado; Manuel Penalver and Dagoberto Gonzales, representatives of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers.

The New Oil Contract

The presidents of FEDEPETROL and PETRAHIDROCARBUROS, Carlos Alberto Pinerua and Antonio Machado, said that this is the second oil contract since the nationalization of the oil industry.

In a detailed discussion of the new labor gains, they said that in the housing sector provision is made for an initial allowance of 30,000 bolivars for each worker; formerly the allowance was 20,000 bolivars.

The vacation bonus, previously 1,700 bolivars, was increased to 2,500 bolivars. The labor leaders recalled that by means of the General Law on Wage and Salary Increases approved by the National Congress, oil workers were given a wage raise of approximately 25 bolivars per day. With the new contract, all workers are given an increase of 15 bolivars per day. This means a minimum wage of 77.15 bolivars per day, independent of the housing allowance, transportation, night bonus and other benefits.

The new agreement also provides for comprehensive medical care for the oil workers and their families, including major surgery.

Provisions relating to articles of prime necessity in the commissaries remain in force. This means that workers can purchase 77 items important to the daily diet, with prices frozen at the 1948 level. For example, 1 kilo of cheese which costs 20 bolivars in the market is sold for 3.5 bolivars in the workers' commissary.

The contract covers 22,500 direct and 10,000 indirect workers. Formerly, it covered 22,500 direct and 5,000 indirect workers. The contract is for 3 years; however, after 2 1/2 years, discussions will begin on the subject of a new contract to govern labor relations.

8141

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

EX-GUERRILLA RELEASED--Trujillo, 9 Jun (Special, R. Lujano)--Political prisoner Jose Gil Bustillos has been granted a pardon by President of the Republic Dr Luis Herrera Campins and released after having served 17 years of his sentence in the Modelo de Caracas and Modelo de Trujillo prisons for the crime of rebellion. During his term in prison, Gil Bustillos became interested in the fine arts and became an eminently outstanding painter. His canvases depicted the beautiful Andean countryside, symbolic philosophical themes, and frequently parts of that vibrant historic drama that is the story of his life. Immediately upon being freed, Gil Bustillos contacted his family and relatives. Before departing for Caracas to meet them, the former prisoner paid a visit to the governor of Trujillo, Dr Dora Maldonado de Falcon, to thank her for the interest and attention she had devoted to his case and to the proceedings that led to his pardon. It is known that Jose Gil Bustillos plans to devote himself entirely to painting in Caracas, where he will reside with his mother, who is 80 years of age, and where he plans to put on a first exhibition of his works in one of the capital's art galleries within not more than 3 months. His years in prison have strikingly matured this man, who now has a new outlook. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Jun 80 p D-20] 9238

ORINOCO EXPLORATORY OIL WELLS--MINEVEN, subsidiary of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], announced today that 84 percent of the exploratory wells it has drilled in the Orinoco Tar Belt have been highly successful. In the Tar Belt, which extends along the southern flank of the Venezuelan Guayana Oriental north of the Orinoco river and which has an area of approximately 42,000 square kilometers, PETROVEN has assigned to MINEVEN some 8,500 square kilometers in which the latter commenced exploratory operations in July 1979. To date, MINEVEN has drilled 58 exploratory wells, of which 49 resulted productive and only 9 turned out dry; that is, MINEVEN's operations in this zone have yielded an 84-percent success. According to the report released by MINEVEN, results have been highly satisfactory in the Guanipa 100+ program it is carrying out in the Orinoco Tar Belt, in that it is exceeding expectations in regard to gravities of the crudes that have been found, production rates, and estimated reserves. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Jun 80 p 1-19] 9238

COMMERCIAL OIL EXPLOITATION IN ORINOCO--Caracas--Development of the first commercial module for exploitation of the Orinoco Tar Belt will represent an investment of approximately 4.5 billion bolivars according to Guillermo Rodriguez Eraso, president of LAGOVEN. Rodriguez Eraso said that, of this investment, 1.5 billion bolivars will go into the purchase of equipment and supplies for the construction and subsequent operation of the project. The president of LAGOVEN released this information during the recent 11th National Assembly of Industrial Associations and Chambers of Commerce held in Maturin, which was attended by more than 300 representatives of national enterprises. In the course of his remarks on that occasion, Rodriguez Eraso indicated that construction of the first commercial module for exploitation of the Orinoco Tar Belt, being built in the state of Monagas, was at that moment 20 percent complete. He added that as regards procurement of equipment, a fluctuating situation prevails, but that "we believe, however, that the final balancing of our accounts will show between 40 and 42 percent of domestic procurement," which exceeds the previously programmed figure. Rodriguez Eraso stated that of the 1.5 billion bolivars spent on procurement of equipment and supplies, 60 million have been absorbed by domestic industry, for products processed in the country or imported but marketed by Venezuelan firms. "To cite a few examples, as regards storage tanks 100 percent were procured from Venezuelan firms; in the area of structural steel, 91 percent; fractionating towers and containers, 90 percent; electrical equipment, 45 percent; and pipes and tubing, 40 percent," said Rodriguez Eraso. He also confirmed that this project is rated as one of the major developments in the oil industry in recent years, not excluding the modification of Amuay's refining pattern in 1976. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 1-12] 9238

BUTANE FRACTIONATOR PLANT--Maracaibo, 7 Jun (Argenis Bravo)--CORPOVEN will invest 54 million bolivars in the Bajo Grande butane fractionator plant, which is scheduled to become operational in April or May 1981. An authorized spokesman of the mentioned enterprise, a subsidiary of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], stated that the principal equipment for this project was manufactured in the United States and were brought into the Zulia via the John Kallimnios company's dock situated in the Urdaneta district. "Noteworthy among the equipment," said CORPOVEN's spokesman, is the deisobutanizer, which is made of steel, has a diameter of 4 meters and a height of 50 meters, and weighs 166 tons.. This tower is designed to fractionate normal butanes and isobutane." It will be used in the El Palito refinery, in the state of Carabobo, to produce high-octane gasoline. It can produce 14,000 barrels daily of isobutane. The butane fractionator plant is part of the refining pattern modification project which the country's oil industry is currently carrying out, to satisfy the domestic gasoline demand. As part of this program, the sublacustrine tubing has also been completed, which will convey 4,500 barrels of butane mixture daily from El Tablazo to Bajo Grande, the site of the future butane

fractionator plant. This pipeline has a length of 42 kilometers and a diameter of 4 inches. Its cost is 7 million bolivars. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Jun 80 p D-9] 9238

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Barinas, 8 Jun (Exclusive)
--The mutual technological cooperation agreement between France and Venezuela concluded during President Herrera Campins's visit to that country is being fully implemented. French Ambassador to Venezuela Jean Francais has indicated that under this agreement each of the two countries sends to the other technical missions and groups interested mainly in the fields of oil, agriculture and industrial farming. He added that the French Petroleum Institute recently sent a group of its technicians to Venezuela to gain experience in this country. The diplomat also said that under this agreement Venezuelan Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Dr Luciano Valero will visit France shortly and that the French minister of agriculture will come to Venezuela. The ambassador visited Barinas for several hours and talked at length with the governor of that state, Dr Jose Napoleon Paredes and his wife, Maria Amalia Selva de Paredes. The ambassador was accompanied by Jean Phillip [as published] Guiltar and Jacques Croizan, his embassy's technical and agricultural cooperation attaches, and by Mr Mauricio Bedos, a native of France who has lived many years in Barinas. The ambassador announced that a group of French technicians will lend their assistance on various agroindustrial development programs in Barinas. Lastly, he spoke in glowing terms of the vast prospects this state has for agricultural and livestock development. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 9 Jun 80 p D-8] 9238

SOVIET TURBODRILL TESTED--Turbodrilling, a system for drilling oil wells commonly used in the Soviet Union, will be tested in the near future in Lake Maracaibo. LAGOVEN, a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc, has just signed a contract with the Tekhnoeksport enterprise of the Soviet Union, to send a turbodrill to the country for testing by PETROVEN in Zulia state. As part of its policy of evaluating the technology produced by the oil industry worldwide, LAGOVEN is prepared to use this modern Soviet drilling equipment to drill two 4,000-meter wells in its sector in the central area of Lake Maracaibo and two other 2,000-meter wells in the Bachaquero area. The turbodrilling method was developed by the Soviet oil industry, and it is in that country that this drilling system is most used. It was recently tested in Canada where the results are being evaluated. Unlike the conventional rotary method in which an engine causes the entire drilling tubing to rotate, this new system has a turbine attached to the end of the tubing which provides the force necessary for only the bit to rotate. According to the agreement signed by Tekhnoeksport, the turbodrilling equipment will be used for 3-6 months to evaluate its effectiveness compared to that of the conventional equipment being used in Lake Maracaibo. The contract covering the use of the turbodrill in Venezuela for an experimental period was signed by Eng Roberto Mandini, of the LAGOVEN Production Department, and Tekhnoeksport representatives Feliks Boulatov and Vladimir Siroyezhkin. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 2 Jul 80 Sec 2 p 11] 8143

LIGHT CRUDE DISCOVERED--It was reported yesterday that MENEVEN has discovered a new oil deposit in block 11 at the Ceuta field in Lake Maracaibo. The new deposit will produce 1,850 barrels of light oil per day. Since 1978, MENEVEN has drilled seven exploratory wells at the same site, six of which turned out to be producers of medium and light oils. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Jun 80 p 1] 8143

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